

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 532.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.
STAMPED ... 5d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE SECOND PART OF THE VOYAGES OF SINDBAD THE SAILOR, with New and Beautiful DISSOLVING PICTURES, and description, with Songs, by LEWIS HORNE, Esq. Laughable PHANTASMAGORIA effects, by Messrs. CARPENTER and WESTLEY. Series of astonishing CONJURING TRICKS and DELUSIONS, by Mr. BURMAN. Brilliant Popular Lectures on FLAME, FIRE, and COMBUSTION, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq. THIRD GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORNAMENTS OF THE GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE, on Wednesday, January 9, at One and Seven, being the SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNING and EVENING of the week, for which great amusements will be provided.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL PATENTION.—UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS.—The Comical Histories of WHITTINGTON and PUSS IN BOOTS narrated by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, and illustrated by SPLENDID DIORAMIC VIEWS; to be alternated, during the Mornings and Afternoons only, with a RAMBLE THROUGH VENICE, and LIFE IN POMPEII, with their much admired illustrations—NATURAL MAGIC; Experimentally illustrated and Explained by Mr. J. D. MALCOLM—CHEMISTRY for the YOUNG, by Mr. G. F. ANSELL—"JOHN CHINAMAN at HOME," by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM—At intervals during the day, PERFORMANCES on the GRAND ORGAN, by Mr. E. T. CHIPP—During the Evening, a CHRISTMAS MUSICAL MELANGE, comprising Organ Performances by Mr. E. T. CHIPP, Favourite Songs by Miss BESSIE DALTON, Glee and Part Songs by the "Orpheus Glee Union," Solos on the Flute by Mr. BENJAMIN WELLS, R.A.M., and on the Piano by Mr. IBBETSON, R.A.M.—Popular Experiments on the GIGANTIC ELECTRICAL MACHINE, and with the VOLTAIC BATTERY—Exhibition of HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, and of the SUBAQUEOUS LIGHT in the Crystal Cistern—Demonstrations on AEROSTATION, and other interesting SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATIONS, by Mr. C. F. PARTINGTON—Each Exhibition to conclude with the LUMINOUS and CHROMATIC FOUNTAIN.—From the commencement of the Christmas Season there will be Three Exhibitions Daily: Mornings, from Half-past Eleven to Two; Afternoons, from Three to Half-past Five; Evenings, from Seven to Ten—Admission, One Shilling; Children and Schools, half-price. Stalls, 2s.

MILTON CLUB.

The MILTON CLUB is now OPEN for the use of Members. The FIRST GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers will be held in JANUARY next, of which due notice will be given.
By Order,
JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.
14, Ludgate-hill, London, Dec. 19, 1855.

TO RELIGIOUS or BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—A Gentleman of independent property is desirous of being ENGAGED a FEW HOURS DAILY, in the management of the affairs of some Society. No remuneration required.
Address, "Veritas," at the News Rooms, 84, Fleet-street.

SUNDAY-EVENING LECTURE, at DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.
JANUARY 13.—On the Government of God: its Scope; or, Man Susceptible of Government.
To commence at Half-past Six.

A COURSE OF LECTURES, in the following order, will be DELIVERED on MONDAY EVENINGS, in the SCHOOL-ROOM of GEORGE-STREET CHAPEL, CROYDON.

- Jan. 14.—EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P. Subject: The Probable Designs of Providence in the Preservation of Ancient Profane Literature.
Jan. 21.—Rev. HENRY RICHARD. Subject: Charles II.
Jan. 28.—C. T. JONES, Esq., of the Working Mens' Educational Union. Subject: Travelling in the Olden Time. Illustrated by Diagrams.
Feb. 4.—Rev. JOSEPH STEER, of Croydon. Subject: The Pilgrim Fathers.
Feb. 11.—Rev. A. J. MORRIS, of Holloway. Subject: The Church in Great Britain; or, the Ecclesiastical Census, its Facts, and its Lessons.
Feb. 18.—JOHN TEMPLETON, Esq., Secretary of the Young Men's Baptist Missionary Society. Subject: India and the Hindoos. Illustrated with Dissolving Views.
Feb. 25.—Rev. BASIL H. COOPER, B.A. Subject: Holy Russia.
March 3.—Rev. T. C. HINE (of Sydenham). Subject: The Peopled Universe.
March 10.—J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Esq. Subject: Sydney Smith.

The Chair will be taken each night at Eight o'clock precisely. Admission Free.
*As the above lectures are designed to illustrate great and important epochs in English History, and interesting questions in Religion, Literature, &c., the attendance of all classes is earnestly requested.
Trains from London-bridge to Croydon and back run at a quarter past every hour. Return Tickets, 2s., and 1s. 6d., 1s.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GRAFTON-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

NEXT SUNDAY, Jan. 13, Collections will be made in Aid of the Fund for Rent and Incidentals.
The Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH will preach Morning and Evening.
Services commence at Eleven and half-past Six.

J. and B. MARSH, CORN MERCHANTS and SEEDSMEN, MARKET-PLACE, KINGSTON, are in IMMEDIATE WANT of a YOUNG MAN as an ASSISTANT. A knowledge of the Retail Seed Trade indispensable.
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WANTED, in a GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, a YOUNG MAN as an IMPROVER.
Apply to A. B., Post-office, New Bexley.

WANTED, a SITUATION as PLAIN COOK, or GENERAL SERVANT, by a person aged twenty-three, who has good characters from former places.
Address, C. L., at Schofield's General Registry-office, Wisbech.

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TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—WANTED, to place a well-educated YOUTH of sixteen in a respectable family, where he would be taught the above, or a similar business. A moderate premium will be given.
Address, T. Barrett, 53, High-street, Colchester.

TO DRAPERS and GROCERS.—The ADVERTISER is open to TREAT with any party having a SMALL but GOOD GENERAL COUNTRY BUSINESS for DISPOSAL, or would not object to take the Management of a Branch Drapery Concern, having had long experience in that trade.
Apply, with full particulars, A.M., Post-office, Kelvedon, Essex.

ORGANIST WANTED at a NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL. Duties—Sabbath Morning and Evening. A member of a Christian Church would be preferred. Salary progressive.
Apply to Rev. J. Spong, Mortimer House, De Beauvoir-town, Kingsland.

WANTED, by a HOME MISSIONARY, recently disengaged, an APPOINTMENT in any similar sphere of labour, either in connexion with a Missionary Society, County Association, or Separate Congregation. Applicant is a member of the Independent body, and can furnish satisfactory testimonials.
Address, per letter, post-paid, W. B., Post-office, Greenwich.

HOUSE STEWARD.—At a PUBLIC SCHOOL, near LONDON, a MARRIED GENTLEMAN (whose wife would be competent to act as Housekeeper) is WANTED to take the DOMESTIC and ECONOMICAL OVERSIGHT. Preference would be given to candidates without a family.
Written applications (with references, but without testimonials), to be addressed, post-paid, T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Ludgate-hill.

A BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, with five stops, FOR SALE, in good condition, and suitable for drawing-room or small chapel.
Enquire of Mr. Meen, 4, George-street, Euston-square.

WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON of highly respectable connexions, and who would make herself generally useful, a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS.
Address, V. T., Post-office, Nottingham.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as TEACHER in a respectable Boarding School. She is competent to instruct in English, French, Drawing, and Music.
Address, A. B., Post-office, Grays, Essex.

A YOUNG LADY who has been educated by the best masters in Edinburgh and London, and is experienced in tuition, is desirous of a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a School or Gentleman's Family. She is competent to teach thoroughly the solid branches of education; with Pianoforte, Singing, French, Italian, Drawing, and the Rudiments of German. The best references given.
Address, M. R., Post-office, Edinburgh.

A LADY, residing in a healthy locality, about five miles from Manchester, would be glad to RECEIVE TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES (about ten or twelve years of age) to EDUCATE. The course of instruction would embrace the usual branches of a good English education, together with Music, Singing, Drawing, French, and German, if required.
References to Dissenting Ministers and other persons will be given on application.
Address, M. H. M., Post-office, Manchester.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, in a Farm-house, a TEACHER to INSTRUCT THREE GIRLS, oldest fourteen years. She must be a good Pianist, and competent to give a good English Education. As the duties are light and the home comfortable, only a moderate salary will be given.
Address, stating terms, Henry Deakin, Souton, Wem, Shropshire.

EDUCATION.—REQUIRED, TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES to complete the circle in a select ESTABLISHMENT, near London, where every attention is paid to domestic comfort, moral training, and mental culture. Terms moderate.
Address, Miss French, Lansdowne House, Upper Edmonton.

EXCHANGE of PUPILS.—The FRIENDS of a YOUTH, aged eleven years, would be glad to RECEIVE ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES into their Establishment, a few miles from London, upon terms of mutual advantage.
Address, Beta, care of Mr. Arphorpe, Publisher, 22, Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

TO TRADESMEN.—At a highly-respectable SCHOOL, six miles north of London, TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES can be RECEIVED on terms of mutual advantage.
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MR. GRIFFITH continues to PREPARE for Universities, Professional and General Pursuits.
Redlands, near Bristol.

THE REV. THOMAS HARWOOD MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN is conducted at SHIRELAND HALL, Two Miles from Birmingham.
A Circular, containing Terms and Testimonials, will be sent on application to Mr. Morgan.

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Apply to Mr. ATKINS, at the above address, for a circular containing all necessary information, with numerous references to parents.
Terms: for young gentlemen under ten years of age, Sixteen Guineas; above that age, Eighteen Guineas per annum.

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.—The MISSES BUTLER announce that they receive YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE. Accomplishments are taught by efficient instructors, and a resident French lady is engaged to teach that language. Terms will be forwarded on application.
The FIRST TERM, 1856, will COMMENCE Feb. 1.

CHIPPING NORTON, OXON.—The MISSES HOLLOWAY, for many years engaged in Tuition, have VACANCIES for a few YOUNG LADIES.
Terms, for a good English Education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, Thirty Guineas per annum. Parlour Boarders, Forty Guineas. The Town is healthy, and easy of access by Rail. Unexceptionable References given and required.

MARGATE.—Mr. F. L. SOPER EDUCATES YOUNG GENTLEMEN at CHURCHFIELD HOUSE. Sound instruction imparted on the most approved modern methods, careful moral and religious training, and domestic comforts are the objects specially aimed at in this establishment. The Pupils RETURN Jan. 21. Prospectuses on application.
Preparatory Establishment, by the Misses Lewis, at 5, Union-street.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.—The above ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT, presents the privileges and comforts of home, combined with a careful and accomplished education, based on Christian principles. The house is delightfully situated, with ample accommodation for exercise and recreation. References kindly permitted to various ministers, gentlemen, and the friends of pupils.
N.B.—A Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.
School duties will be resumed January 17th, 1856.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-GATE, MIDDLESEX. Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON. This Establishment will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1856. Terms (including Latin, French, and Washing), Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas. French taught by a native of Paris. Lectures occasionally given on Chemistry and other subjects. Premises spacious and airy, possessing great advantages requisite for health, comfort, and recreation. Food unlimited, and of the best quality. References of the highest respectability will be sent on application.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL, SCHOOL, conducted by Mr. T. H. CARRYER, 19, NEW WALK, LEICESTER. Terms for Boarders, 25s. and 30s. per annum, according to the age of the pupil.
References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq. Leicester; E. Fawcett, Esq., 4, Kensington Park-terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; and the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire.

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION of YOUNG GENTLEMEN from the age of Three to Ten. Conducted by Mrs. ATWOOD, 5, Park-lane, Croydon. Terms, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. Laundress and other extras included.
References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Steer, Croydon; Rev. J. Adey, London; Rev. E. S. Pryce, A.B., Gravesend; H. W. Davidson, Esq., 77, Basinghall-street; R. Cartwright, Esq., 57, Chancery-lane; W. Button, Esq., Cliffe House Academy, Lewes; and to the parents of pupils.

TOTTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.—THE ELMS.—The Misses WILSON inform their friends that the NEXT TERM will commence Feb. 1. Biblical Literature, by the Rev. Dr. Stowell; History and Mental Philosophy, by Dr. Hoppus; Latin and the Mathematics, by Mr. Orlando Balls; Music by Mr. Jules Benedict, Mr. E. Silas, Mr. Monk, and Mr. Dymond; Occasional Subjects, by the Rev. W. Kirkus, LL.B., and Dr. Trevelthan Spicer.
Further particulars, with copies of the late examination papers, may be had on application to the Misses Wilson, The Elms, Tottenham.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,
KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MISSES MIALI, whose school has been established for many years, continue to receive a limited number of Young Ladies for BOARD AND EDUCATION. The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.
The Duties of School will be RESUMED on the 25th January.
References: Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullathorpe; and E. Miall, Esq., M.P., Sydenham-park, London. Terms and full particulars on application.

THE PALACE SCHOOL, ENFIELD.
(Ten Miles from London, and close to the Railway Station.) Conducted by Messrs. BARKER and SON, formerly of Islington, assisted by well qualified masters.
The Course of Study is adapted to prepare pupils for professional or mercantile pursuits. It includes a thorough English Education, with Classics, Mathematics, French, German, Natural Science, Music, &c.
School RE-OPENS MONDAY, January 21.
Terms and References, on application to the Palace School, or at Mr. Good's, 35, King William-street.

BOARDING SCHOOL for the DAUGHTERS of FRIENDS and OTHERS.
Conducted by ELIZA and CATHERINE STRINGER.
The Course of Instruction will include the usual branches of a liberal English Education, with Drawing, and the Latin, French, and German Languages. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the English Course, Thirty-five Guineas per annum; Drawing, Latin, French, and German, each Four Guineas. French and German taught conversationally by a Resident Foreign Governess. Music taught, if required, on the usual terms.
The Newark, Leicester.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY
BRILL, BUCKS.
In establishing this School, the Proprietor has endeavoured to supply a want which has long been felt, i. e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their Sons on Reasonable Terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort.
The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated.
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The advantages of this Establishment may be stated as follows: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of Best Provisions, Spacious and lofty Rooms, and Healthful Locality.
An ARTICLED PUPIL REQUIRED.
A Prospectus, with View of School Premises, will be forwarded, on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. CLARK.

EDUCATION by the SEA.—16, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH, DORSET.
Miss SMITH begs to announce that after the Christmas recess her Establishment, hitherto conducted at 100, Mary-street, will be REMOVED to the above commodious House and Premises. A limited number of Young Ladies receive instruction in every branch of a useful and accomplished education. Great attention is given to the English, French, and German Languages; also to Drawing in various styles; and Music, Vocal and Instrumental. The personal care and Scientific Lectures of the Rev. J. Smith, Nicholas-street Chapel, are enjoyed. The Residence is near the Sea, approved by high medical authority as peculiarly favourable to health, while a beautiful neighbourhood affords ample means for exercise and recreation.
Terms, Twenty Guineas; Accomplishments as usual. Extras avoided. The highest references given.
An ARTICLED PUPIL REQUIRED.
The School will REOPEN Jan. 21, 1856.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, THAME, OXON.
Principal—Mr. JAMES MARSH,
assisted by Two qualified Assistants, a Resident French Master, and a Young Lady for Pupils under Eight years of age.
The Principal endeavours to make the above Establishment a practical Commercial School. The system of tuition pursued has for the last sixteen years proved eminently successful, and from which corporal punishment is excluded. A Museum and Library is provided for the use of the Pupils. Her Majesty's penmaster of Birmingham engaged the Pupils in this School to prepare specimens of penmanship for the World's Exhibition, for which space was allotted, and which were highly spoken of by the "Illustrated London News" of September, 1851. Terms, including Latin, French, and Washing, Six Guineas per quarter.
References—Rev. Dr. Hoby, London; Rev. J. Dossy, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. J. Ellick, Thame; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., Bicester, Oxon; and Parents of Pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSET-SHIRE (midway between Poole and the rising watering-place of Bournemouth). Rev. WALTER GILL.
The locality of this Establishment presents especial claims on the consideration of those Parents to whom the health of their children may be a matter of anxious concern. It is delightfully situated, in a neighbourhood near the sea, the salubrity of which, according to the highest medical testimony, is almost unrivalled in the South of England. The domestic arrangements are of a character to promote both the comfort and gentlemanly training of the Pupils; and the education attempted to be imparted is such, as in all respects to harmonise with the growing requirements of the times. Terms, which are moderate, on application.
References are kindly permitted to Mrs. Ellis, Rose-hill, Hordesdon, Herts; Revs. J. A. James, and Isaac New, Birmingham; Revs. Samuel Ransom and W. Watson, Tutors of Hackney College; Rev. T. R. Barker, Resident Tutor of Spring-hill College; Revs. J. Viney, Clapton, and Thomas James, London; Revs. E. R. Conder, M.A., Poole, Joseph Fletcher, Christchurch; J. M. Charlton, M.A., Totteridge; W. Tice, Esq., Sopley-park; with many other Ministers and gentlemen, in town and country.
N.B. Parkstone is easily accessible by London and South Western Railway.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE
SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This establishment offers a complete English education; the best instruction in Latin; German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own power of thought and inquiry—and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded—situate in the most lovely and healthy locality—and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE of ART. Full particulars by post.
References:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Peckitt, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Putney College; F. Trevellick, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Murrell, Leicester; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter and G. H. Davis, Secretary of Religious Tract Society; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; C. J. Middlefield and S. Manning, Frome; J. Purner, Esq., Rathfriland Castle, Dublin; J. Toole, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esq., Dublin; J. C. Salisbury, Esq., City-road; Rev. J. J. Davis, Luton; Rev. Dr. Burns, Paddington.

WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.
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Special attention is given to their liberal and religious education.
Terms, including School Books, from Twenty-four to Thirty-two Guineas per annum.

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In addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, this School is now open to the Sons of Laymen.
The Course of Study is intended to prepare Youth for all departments of commercial life, and for entrance at the Universities.
Business will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 14th of January, 1856.
Application for terms and admission of pupils to be made to the Principal or the Secretary.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.
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HEAD-MASTER.—The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by Five resident Masters, besides other Teachers.
The object of this Public School is to give a first-class education based on religious principles. The course of Study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English education. The situation is beautiful and healthy; the spacious premises were provided expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.
The first session of 1856 will commence on the 30th January. Prospectuses on application to the Head Master at the School, or to the Secretary, at the Committee-room, Founders Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, London.
By order of the Committee,
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

MILL HILL SCHOOL.
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.
The FIRST PLACE in the recent Examination of Candidates for the H. E. I. C. Civil Service was gained by a former pupil of the school.
The MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP at the Second M.B. Examination in the University of London for 1855 was gained by a former Pupil of the School. Other old Pupils have obtained honours at the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations.
By order of the Committee,
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.
Founder's Hall, Swithin's-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Books of the Society close on 1st March, and Proposals lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies, on or before that date, will secure the advantage of the present year's entry, and of One Year's Additional Bonus over later Proposals.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted 1831. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of Members exceeds NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
The Annual Revenue exceeds ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND POUNDS.
The Amount of existing Assurances exceeds FOUR MILLIONS and a QUARTER STERLING.
The Amount paid to the Representatives of deceased Members is upwards of SIX HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, of which SEVENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS are Bonus additions.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS TAKES PLACE at the 1st of MARCH, 1856, and Policies effected before that date receive one year's additional Bonus over those effected after that date.
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The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1852, a Cash Bonus of 22½ per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1855, a Cash Bonus of 27½ per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonuses, will be seen in the following

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES OF 1,000l.

Age when Assured.	First Bonus, 1852. 5 Years.	Second Bonus, 1855. 8 Years.	Amount Payable at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	49 11 0	40 11 3	1,090 2 3
30	64 11 6	48 0 7	1,099 12 1
40	61 16 10	50 18 3	1,112 15 1
50	73 16 4	61 1 5	1,124 17 9
60	99 16 8	82 5 3	1,182 1 11

All policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.
FIRE COMPANY.
Guarantee Fund, 300,000l. Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid.
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CAPITAL, 100,000l., in 10,000 SHARES of 10l. each, with power to increase to One Million.
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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.	Postscript 23
Religion in Common Life 17	Summary 24
Pew-rents instead of Church-rates. 17	Cobden's Peace Pamphlet. 24
Religious Intelligence 18	The American Mirror of England. 25
CORRESPONDENCE:	A New College for Cambridge. 25
Tribunal of Commerce 19	The County Register 26
Association 19	Mr. C. C. Clarke's Lectures on Molière. 26
Calvin's Correspondence 19	The Crystal Palace Company 26
Sabbath Evening Thoughts 19	The Working Men's College 26
Funeral of Mr. Josiah Conder. 19	Reformatories for Criminals 26
Election Intelligence 20	Causes of the Fall of Kars. 27
Mr. Apsley Pellatt and the Electors of Southwark 20	The Rugeley Poisoning Case 27
Lord Elgin at Glasgow 20	Court, Personal, and Official News 27
The War 21	Miscellaneous News 27
Foreign and Colonial 22	Literature 28
An Englishman's Experience of the Rebellion in China 22	Gleanings 29
Execution at Liverpool 22	Births, Marriages, & Deaths 29
	Money Market 30

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

A SERMON preached before Her Majesty, and published by her command, is not unlikely to attract an unusual share of public attention. Independently, altogether, of the sacred truth it may be supposed to contain, most men will be curious to observe the mental and moral attitude maintained by the preacher in the presence of royalty, the aspect of revelation which he deems it most fitting, on such an occasion, to exhibit, and, as far as can be gathered from the fact of publication, the kind of religion which finds an approving response in the heart of the Sovereign. With some such curiosity, we eagerly read the sermon preached by the Rev. John Caird, minister of the Presbyterian Church at Errol, before the Queen, during the recent visit of Her Majesty to Balmoral, and we must say that, in every respect, we have been most highly gratified.

The subject of the sermon, to use the preacher's own description of it, is, "Religion in Common Life." The passage of Scripture upon which he founds it, is the well-known exhortation of the Apostle Paul, in Rom. xii. 11: "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." From beginning to end of the discourse, there is not a single passage or phrase, indicating the consciousness of the minister that he is addressing instruction to the occupant of a throne.—not a word, that might not be fitly spoken to any ordinary congregation in the kingdom. The subject is an important one—the mode of handling it is business-like and forcible—the illustrations are drawn from sources open to all—the spirit is one of sober earnestness—and the great moral of the sermon such as needs to be enforced at all times, upon all minds.

We know not what may be the tone usually adopted by Her Majesty's chaplains when they preach before her at home, but the following passage will prove, that the Presbyterian minister of Errol knew well how to sustain, in the presence of his earthly Sovereign, the truthfulness and manliness becoming his sacred office:—

Many actions, materially great and noble, may yet, because of the spirit that prompts and pervades them, be really ignoble and mean; and, on the other hand, many actions, externally mean and lowly, may, because of the state of his heart who does them, be truly exalted and honourable. It is possible to fill the highest station on earth, and go through the actions pertaining to it in a spirit that degrades all its dignities, and renders all its high and courtly doings essentially vulgar and mean. And it is no mere sentimentality to say, that there may dwell in a lowly mechanic's or household servant's breast a spirit that dignifies the coarsest toils and "renders drudgery divine." Herod of old was a slave, though he sat upon a throne; but who will say that the work of that carpenter's shop at Nazareth was not noble and kingly work indeed!

The gist of Mr. Caird's sermon may be described in few words.—Religion, so far as it is subjective, may be viewed as both a science and an art, consists in things to be apprehended, and in things to be expressed—is a life, the origin of which is the knowledge of God, and the object of which is being and doing good. Religious exercises do not constitute religion, but merely serve to cultivate it. "It is true

indeed," he says, "that prayer, holy reading, meditation, the solemnities and services of the Church, are necessary to religion, and that these can be practised only apart from the work of secular life. But it is to be remembered that all such holy exercises do not terminate in themselves. They are but steps in the ladder to heaven—good only as they help us to climb. They are the irrigation and enriching of the spiritual soil—worse than useless if the crop be not more abundant. They are, in short, but means to an end—good only in so far as they help us to be good and to do good—to glorify God and to do good to man; and that end can, perhaps, best be attained by him whose life is a busy one, whose avocations bear him daily into contact with his fellows, into the intercourse of society, into the heart of the world." Religion, then, "consists not so much in doing spiritual or sacred acts, as in doing secular acts from a sacred or spiritual motive." It is a life, "not of periodic observances or of occasional fervours, or even of splendid acts of heroism and self-devotion, but of quiet, constant, unobtrusive earnestness, amidst the common-place work of the world." "Live for Christ," he says "in common things, and all your work will become priestly work—as in the temple of old, it was holy work to hew wood, or mix oil, because it was done for the altar of sacrifice, or the sacred lamps; so, all your coarse and common work will receive a consecration, when done for God's glory, by one who is a true priest to His temple."

To our readers this view of religion will present no novelty; and they will be amused to learn, that it should have been hailed by the daily press as if it were a modern discovery. The fact is, society has been so dosed, of late, with apostolical succession, sacramental efficacy, daily prayers, altars and altar-cloths, wax-candles, and crosses, priestly vestments, and genuflexions, that Christianity has come to be considered an official profession, and religion an engagement in a specific class of acts, according to a set of regulations laid down by the Church. Considering the class of ecclesiastical functionaries who surround Her Majesty and the Royal household, it is gratifying to know that higher and more spiritual views of the religious life can attract her regard, and that, in spite of the teachings of such men as Oxford and Exeter, she can say, "well done!" to a man who tells her that "the form is nothing, the execution is everything."

What the Tractarian or High Church party may, in their heart of hearts, think of Mr. Caird's sermon, and of Her Majesty's approbation of it, may be readily conjectured—for it is clear that, if his views of religion are correct, theirs must be founded in grievous error. But the discourse may be read with profit by Evangelical Churchmen, and also by the great body of Dissenters. In all of us there is too great a proneness to separate the secular and the sacred—to regard the one as worldly, the other as religious. No truth is more important, and none, perhaps, is more generally forgotten, than that uttered by Mr. Caird, in the following sentence: "Moral qualities reside not in actions, but in the agent who performs them, and it is the spirit or motive from which we do any work, that constitutes it base or noble, worldly or spiritual, secular or sacred." Were this doctrine thoroughly appreciated by religious men, we should hear less than we do of the danger, the waste of time, and the vexation of spirit, attending a hearty performance of our political duties, and we should be more frequently stirred up than we are, to discharge all the obligations imposed upon us, by our relation to the public, with conscientious fidelity, in the fear of God. Amongst all classes the mistake too commonly prevails, that the religious life is to be lived in religious places, instead of in all places—on religious days, instead of on all days—in religious acts, instead of in all acts. It is well, therefore, for all to be reminded, that in the love of God, which a cordial belief of the Gospel excites and nourishes, all conduct, to whatever it may chance to relate, is essentially religious, and may fitly be regarded as part of our

discipline on earth. We thank Mr. Caird for the force and freshness with which he has pressed this wholesome doctrine upon the public mind; and we are glad that Her Majesty has judged it to be so seasonable, as to have stepped a little out of the path of precedent, in order to give it a wider publication.

PEW-RENTS INSTEAD OF CHURCH-RATES.

(Abridged from the *Peterboro' Weekly News*.)

On the 4th inst., a meeting, convened by requisition to the churchwardens, was held in the Town Hall, Peterboro'.

The Rev. E. DAVES (the Vicar), who was called to the chair, said that to him, personally, it was immaterial whether they kept the church in repair or not. His business was to preach the Gospel and to conduct the prayers in public, and he thought he could do that in the street or in the church-yard, if the church was pulled down, as well as he could in the building itself. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He was sorry that neither of the parish wardens were present to lay before the meeting the plan of the committee, and must, therefore, call upon his own churchwarden to do so.

Mr. NICHOLSON said that at the meeting called some time since to lay a church-rate, there was a majority against the proposal. It was then determined to try voluntary subscriptions, and about 70% had been collected; but the average yearly expenses for the church amounted to about 200*l*. A sub-committee appointed to look over the arrangements of the pews in the church, with a view of drawing up a scale of pew-rents, found there were 148 churchwarden pews, situated in various parts of the building below, and fifty-nine in the galleries, and there had been a scale prepared as to the charge to be made for these pews, in the event of such a plan being adopted. According to this scale, these pews would realise 190*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. There were also 177 faculty seats, to which private individuals had some title. They had thought that 10*s*. per annum should be the average rent asked for each of these pews, which was not so much as that asked for the others; and if they got that, the faculty pews would realise a total of 88*l*. 10*s*., making the grand total of pew-rents 209*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. That would be sufficient to meet the expenses of the year, but none too much. In submitting this scale to the meeting, he did so at the request of the committee, and not as a proposition of his own or of the churchwardens. He thought the plan worthy of their consideration.

Mr. W. ROWELL asked if it was intended that the proprietors of faculty pews should pay the rents, or whether they would call upon the occupiers for the money. He occupied one of those seats, and already paid for it, to the proprietor, a yearly rent of 2*l*, and he thought it would be very hard if he was expected to pay 10*s*. besides. ("Hear, hear.") He thought the proprietors should be called upon to pay the rents proposed. ("Hear, hear.")

Mr. J. D. SIMPSON observed: All they were doing there was perfectly illegal; they could not enforce the payment of the rents they proposed to put upon the pews. They were asking for 190*l*. to be taken out of the pockets of the poor people. He should like to see every pew door taken off, and every pew knocked down, and the church thrown open to all—(cheers)—not to have required to call a meeting of the inhabitants to consider how they were to pay for the repairs. Was it not extraordinary that in a town of this size, where nearly every person was a Churchman—(a laugh)—the small sum of 200*l*. had not been raised?

Mr. J. WHITWELL thought there should be a uniform rent for all the pews, and if an owner of a faculty pew did not choose to occupy it himself, he (Mr. Whitwell) would prevent him from letting the pew to any one else. He would propose that a uniform scale of charges be laid upon all descriptions of pews, except those occupied by the poor; and he thought that if that plan was carried out, it would be a good basis for a bill to be brought before Parliament at a future time, to settle Church-rate disputes for ever. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN read the clause of the act which related to the powers of the owners of faculty pews, and observed that, from the words of the act, he was of opinion the owners could have no right whatever to sell or let the pews.

Mr. WHITWELL's proposition, amended as follows, having been seconded, was put: "That the general principle of charges for the pews in the parish church is agreed upon by this meeting, the details to be left to a committee."

The motion was carried unanimously, amid much cheering.

Mr. ROWELL then proposed that the same committee that had hitherto acted should continue to do so.

The CHAIRMAN thought the committee should be elected annually. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. CASTER said, the proposed plan, was one that no Dissenter could object to, for it was very similar to that generally adopted by themselves. There was, however, one difference, it was this—amongst Dissenters it was left to them what they would pay, and the rich always paid more, than the poor might pay less. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

TORRINGTON.—THE BURIAL GROUND AND THE BISHOP.—Sir G. Grey has returned an answer to the memorial of the Burial Board, praying that the old burying grounds of the town might be re-opened for interments, in consequence of the Bishop's refusal to consecrate the Church portion of the new cemetery, without the partition fence. The Home Secretary has negatived the memorial; he regrets the difference that has arisen between the bishop and the memorialists, but cannot grant permission for the re-opening of the old burying ground. The question therefore rests between the bishop and the board—between prelatial assumption and exclusiveness on one side, unsupported even by the canon law, and manliness, religious liberty, and common sense and right on the other. Which will be allowed to prevail? Singularly enough, while this dispute has been in progress, or, at least, for a month preceding last week, no death occurred in our town or parish; and even at last, when life's enemy visited us, he took as his victim a child, but ten weeks old, whose innocent dust was to be laid within the precincts of the new burial yard, and of that part of it which is intended to be devoted to the Church. Thus, by the interment of an unbaptised infant, has the ground been consecrated, without the interference of bishop or priest, to the solemn purpose of human burial. The event took place on Saturday last; the remains of the child were borne to the place of sepulture by the grandmother and aunt, and committed to the grave in silence by the sexton in waiting.—*Western Times*.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The High-Church London *Guardian* says:—"It is to be borne in mind that the rural population, for whom alone the Church Establishment can be said to provide, is daily losing ground in importance. It is to be feared that, if the whole of the Church property were confiscated to-morrow, two-thirds of the present population of England would not lose much by it."

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The Charitable Trust Commissioners have issued a new scheme for the administration of Alleyne's charity, known as Dulwich College. The first object of the scheme is to preserve the rights of the present members intact: the Master is to receive his 1,015*l.* a year, the Warden 850*l.*, the two first Fellows 550*l.*, the two second 466*l.*; the twelve poor brethren and sisters 150*l.* each; but the property is annually increasing, and it is proposed to apply it, as far as possible, to the following purposes. Instead of twelve poor persons receiving each about 150*l.* a year, there shall be double that number, with homes provided for them, and receiving a weekly allowance not exceeding 20*s.*, besides sixteen out-pensioners with a weekly allowance not exceeding 10*s.*; but while thus preserving the eleemosynary character of the "God's Gift," as the founder intended that his charity should be called, it is intended in an especial manner to develop the educational department, so as to render it worthy of the name of College, by which it is more generally known. For this purpose, two schools are to be established—an upper or classical, and a lower or English one—each provided with head-masters and under-masters, valuable exhibitions and other prizes. Beyond their salaries, the masters are to receive certain fees in proportion to the number of scholars, and there are to be day-scholars, boarders, and partial boarders. A goodly number of the boarders are to be "on the foundation," but provision is to be made for the reception of many more at the bare cost of their living and books. The upper school is to be endowed with several exhibitions of 100*l.* tenable for four years; the lower with twelve exhibitions not exceeding 30*l.*; and it will be in the power of the governors to allot prizes and gratuities of not more than 40*l.* to other successful foundation-scholars.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Brixton.—The incumbency of this church, lately rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Vaughan, has been conferred upon the Rev. Mr. Garland, incumbent of Deal.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH CLERGY.—The parish priests of Ireland have, at least since 1746, nominated their own bishops. But the Pope and Dr. Cullen have effected a revolution in favour of Italian methods. On the death of Dr. Haly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in September, the parish priests met and elected Dr. Walsh, President of the Carlow College, to succeed Dr. Haly. The Pope seems far from recognising this election. The *Carlow Sentinel* is informed, that "a bull has arrived from Rome, not for the 'consecration' of the bishop elect, but for that of a clergyman never put in nomination at all—the Rev. Dr. Miley, President of the Irish College of Paris—thus arbitrarily setting aside the election of the parish-priests; in fact, ignoring their existence as a body, and virtually annulling the prescriptive right or custom they so long enjoyed to elect their own bishop."

CHURCH-RATES AT KENDAL.—The first effort to defeat the imposition of a Church-rate in this parish has succeeded. At a vestry meeting held in the parish church, the Rev. J. M. Barnes, vicar, in the chair, a rate of 4*d.* in the pound was proposed by Mr. John Greenlow, a member of the Unitarian denomination, and seconded by Mr. T. Bushier, draper, a church-

warden. An amendment, that no rate be granted was proposed by the Rev. William Taylor, Congregation minister, seconded by Mr. R. Thompson, pot merchant, and carried by an overwhelming majority. The vicar consulted the churchwardens, and declined to go to a poll; and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. The vicar expressed himself as opposed to Church-rates, and hoped that in the next session of Parliament the law would be so altered as to allow the Church to raise the amount required in some better way. He attempted to persuade the vestry into granting the rate this once, in order to avoid the turmoil and strife of a contest; but the rate-payers knew their duty and their object too well to be cajoled into the concession of their now well-defined legal right to legislate against the imposition.

MARRIAGE OF THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—This morning a curious scene was witnessed in the neighbourhood of Park-street Chapel, Southwark, a large building, belonging to the Baptist body of Dissenters, at the rear of the Borough-market. Of this place of worship, the minister is the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, a very young man, who, some months since, produced an extraordinary degree of excitement at Exeter Hall, where he preached during the time his chapel was in course of enlargement. This morning, the popular young preacher was married, and although the persons who evinced an interest in the proceedings were not quite of the aristocratic character of those who usually attend west-end weddings, in point of numbers and enthusiasm they far outstripped any display which the west-end is in the habit of witnessing. Shortly after eight o'clock, although the morning was dark, damp, and cold, as many as 500 ladies, in light and gay attire, besieged the doors of the chapel, accompanied by many gentlemen, members of the congregation, and personal friends. From that hour the crowd increased so rapidly, that the thoroughfare was blocked up against vehicles and pedestrians, and a body of the M. division of police had to be sent for to prevent accidents. When the chapel doors were opened there was a terrific rush, and in less than half an hour the doors were closed upon many of the eager visitors, who, like the earlier and more fortunate comers, were favoured with tickets of admission. The bride was Miss Susannah Thompson, only daughter of Mr. Thompson, of Falcon-square, London, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Fletcher, of Finsbury Chapel. At the close of the ceremony, the congratulations of the congregation were tendered to the newly married pair with the heartiest good will.—*Globe* of last (Tuesday) night.

Religious Intelligence.

SUNDAY EVENINGS AT EXETER HALL.—It appears that these services, which, for some weeks past, have been conducted, on Sabbath evenings, in Exeter Hall, by Christian ministers of various denominations, and were originated by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, have been, thus far, very successful. Each Sabbath evening during the past month the hall has been crowded to overflowing, so as to render the closing of the doors necessary shortly after the commencement of the service, and the audience has consisted, mainly, of the very class of persons whom it was felt to be pre-eminently important to bring together. The arrangements which have been projected for two months involve an outlay of at least 150*l.*; only about 100*l.* has been subscribed. The committee invite special contributions.

UNION CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.—On Tuesday evening, January 1, 1856, a social meeting was held at Union Chapel, Islington, to celebrate the completion of the twelfth year of the Rev. Henry Allon's stated ministry in that place. The attendance was so numerous, that, although it was intended to hold the meeting in the large vestry, an adjournment into the chapel was indispensable. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. Allon's tutor, who opened the proceedings in a few observations congratulating his former pupil on the success of his pastoral connexion, which, though his expectations had been great, had far exceeded them. Mr. Allon followed in an interesting statement of the progress of the Church during his association with the late Rev. T. Lewis, and since the entire care of the Church had fallen upon him. At the request of the pastor, Mr. J. M. Hare followed in a few observations, in which, as a constant hearer and an occasional communicant, he acknowledged his obligations for the privileges thus enjoyed. He adverted to the large extent to which lay agency was employed as a characteristic feature of that Church; which, indeed, was itself the direct fruit of lay agency. For no fewer than twenty-one different purposes, they had, in one year contributed more than 2,000*l.*, besides supporting all the expenses of their own worship; and to many of the objects in question, they contributed their own personal exertions, which were not merely encouraged by their pastor, but helped forward by the systematic and special character of his instructive teaching. The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane made some eloquent and impressive observations. After a few remarks from the Rev. Thomas Aveling and the Rev. Henry Townley, the Rev. Dr. Tidman spoke of the Domestic Missions of the Church, especially in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, as reflecting the highest credit upon all engaged in them. Mr. Henry Spicer, in the name of the deacons, addressed a few words to the meeting. The Rev. A. Stewart felt constrained to unite with preceding speakers in cautioning Mr. Allon against working beyond his strength; and hoped that the deacons and the Church would be able to devise some plan by which he might have assistance in his numerous and overwhelming engagements. After singing, and a short prayer by the Rev.

Dr. Harris, the meeting separated. To-morrow (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Allon intends repeating his beautiful and impressive lecture on "Palissy the Potter," as the first of a course of lectures for the benefit of the schools attached to Union Chapel.

GRAVESEND.—A numerous company of Christian friends of all religious denominations assembled on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, to welcome the Rev. James Swinbourn, late of Edenbridge, who has lately accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church at Windmill-street Chapel, to become pastor, in union with the Rev. E. S. Pryce, one of the secretaries of the Liberation Society. About 250 persons having partaken of tea in the school-room, a public service was held in the chapel. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. T. Butcher, of Northfleet, when Mr. Pryce briefly stated the circumstances which led to Mr. Swinbourn's coming among them. Mr. Swinbourn gave an explanation of his views and wishes in the prospect of labouring as a Christian minister in the town. Rev. C. H. Hosken, of Crayford, then offered prayer. The Rev. J. Russell, of Chatham, then gave a very able address on the advantages of the Christian ministry and the special character it should possess, and was followed by Rev. J. Hall, of Chatham, who offered some earnest and well-timed admonitions to the Church and congregation on their duty towards their pastors. The Rev. J. Hearnshaw, the Wesleyan minister, uttered a few sentences of hearty and fraternal sympathy with the Church and its united pastors, and concluded by prayer on their behalf.

WALWORTH.—The Rev. Edward Bewlay, late of Sunderland, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to take the pastoral oversight of the Church and congregation assembling in Sutherland Chapel, Walworth-road, London, and entered on his stated labours last Lord's-day, January 6.

LAY PREACHING DURING WINTER.—A number of lay gentlemen, who have taken up the work of open-air preaching in the summer and autumn, have engaged Farringdon Hall, near Snow-hill, for Sunday evening service during the inclement months of winter.

PEMBURY CHAPEL, LOWER CLAPTON.—The Rev. G. L. Smith, late of Zion Chapel, who only commenced his stated labours in the above chapel on the first Lord's-day in November last, has been obliged to resign his pastorate, in consequence of ill-health and incapacity for mental effort.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—For several years there has been conducted a somewhat novel and useful meeting, in connexion with the Ragged-schools, George-street, Broad-street, St. Giles's. It is composed of mothers, who, under the presidency of Miss Gurney, the teacher of the girls' school, assemble for instruction in needlework, domestic duties, the study of Holy Scripture, and Divine worship. There is also a provident and clothing fund, and an annual excursion into the country, which to poor, hard-working wives and mothers, cooped up all the year in St. Giles's, is always a time of much innocent enjoyment. The members of the meeting, feeling anxious to express their gratitude to their teacher, did so on New Year's day, by the presentation of a beautiful work-box, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Miss Jennima G. Gurney, by the members of the Mothers' Class; meeting in George-street, St. Giles's, as a small token of their gratitude for her exertions to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. January 1, 1856." We believe that Christian ladies are allowed to visit the meeting, which assembles every Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, and is easily accessible from Oxford-street.

ST. PAUL'S CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—On Wednesday evening, December 26th, this annual festival was held in the Temperance Hall. About 500 persons took tea, after which a hymn was sung, and the minister, the Rev. A. Reed, took the chair, who delivered an introductory address. The following ministers and gentlemen then addressed the meeting:—The Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce; the Rev. Messrs. Goodall, Padley, Pringle, Potter, and Wilson; and Messrs. Ridley, Haggie, Thompson, and Rowell. Dr. Bruce greatly interested the crowded audience with an account of his recent tour in Italy, associated with a graphic description of St. Peter's, the Pope, High Mass, &c., as witnessed on Christmas-day; thereby amusingly illustrating the folly and absurdity, to say nothing of the iniquity, of Popery. Mr. Ridley reported the progress of St. Paul's Church for the year about to close. The Church consists of 160 members, and had several additions during the year. The benevolent institutions connected with the place, and for the most part in active operation, comprised two Sunday-schools, with a free evening school, two large Bible classes, a Young Man's Mutual Improvement Society, a Book Society, a large Juvenile Library, a Maternal Association, a Missionary Society, with efforts to aid the British and Foreign Bible Society, a Tract Association, having under its care more than twenty districts, wherein were monthly circulated, given away, 1,500 new tracts. It was further deserving of mention, that in St. Paul's Congregational Church of Newcastle-on-Tyne (not yet three years old) towards the chapel, minister, schools, and institutions, about 1,500*l.* had been raised, thereby demonstrating, that the Church of Christ is not dependent on rates, taxes, and other ecclesiastical imposts.

INTERESTING TEA MEETING AT TAVISTOCK.—A Tea Meeting of a somewhat novel character was held in the school rooms of Brook-street Chapel on Wednesday, the 19th December. The object was to bring together as many of the former scholars as are at present resident in the town, with a view to reviving old friendship and pleasant associations. The school-rooms were beautifully decorated with ever-green, interspersed with appropriate mottoes, and brilliantly lighted up, and the tables were bountifully furnished

by the liberality of the members of the congregation, aided by subscriptions from ladies of Plymouth, formerly resident here. About 350 were invited. Of these 320 accepted the invitation, and above 300 were actually present. The ages of the old scholars varied from 20 to 80 years of age. After the tea the company adjourned to the chapel. The old scholars occupied the lower part, and the members of the congregation and others took possession of the gallery. About 600 were present. The Rev. W. Major Paull, the pastor, occupied the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting in a suitable address. Mr. Flammank, the superintendent, spoke on the "Origin and History of the School." Mr. Henry T. Robjohn, B.A., of the Western College, formerly a scholar and then a teacher, followed, on "The Responsibilities attendant on Sabbath-school Instruction." A. Robker, Esq., and the Rev. E. Jones, of Plymouth, then offered some practical observations addressed to the different classes present. The enthusiasm with which the votes of thanks to the friends who proposed and arranged the tea, and to the friends who had addressed the meeting were carried, showed that the meeting appreciated the kindness manifested. Of the 300 who sat down to the tea, 100 attended no place of worship. Query.—Why do our Sabbath-school children desert our places of worship?—From a Correspondent.

DR. DUFF'S ARRIVAL IN INDIA.—In a letter announcing this fact, Dr. Duff says, "My health continues much the same, with occasional disagreeable nervous twitches in the head, but, on the whole, I am hopeful. On Monday last (26th November), I was privileged once more to set my feet on these Indian shores."

DR. MEDHURST.—For nearly forty years this distinguished Chinese scholar and indefatigable missionary has prosecuted his labours in the Gospel; first in the Malayan Archipelago, and, since the year 1843, in China Proper. Having recently learnt that the pressure of these labours has begun to tell with serious effect upon his health, the directors of the London Missionary Society have invited him to visit his native country next summer.—*Missionary Magazine*.

FORDHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The Rev. J. Skinner, late of Union Chapel, Uphill, Folkestone, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church at Fordham, and commenced his stated pastoral duties on Sunday, the 6th inst.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL, CARTERBURY.—On Sunday, December 23rd ult., the Rev. J. G. Carpenter, late of Kidderminster, entered upon his labours at the above place of worship, at the unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation; and on New-year's day, a tea meeting was held in the school-room connected with the chapel, to welcome him in the pastorate, and as a general introduction to and recognition by the friends. About 130 persons attended, among whom were the ministers of the Independent Chapel (the Rev. H. Cresswell) and of the Baptist Chapel (the Rev. C. Kirtland); the former presided on the occasion. During the evening a series of suitable addresses were delivered. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the young people, with evergreens and mottoes, some of which were intended to recall the history of the cause for nearly sixty years.

OLNEY, BEDS.—Mr. John Wilkes Simmons, late of the Theological Institution, Bedford, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the Independent Church of the above place, and entered upon his labours the first Sabbath of January, 1856.

THE REV. DAVID HORNE, B.A., of Heckmondwike, has accepted the unanimous call of the Congregational Church assembling in Bethel Chapel, Sunderland, and will commence his labours there on the first Sunday of February.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Rev. Frederick S. Williams, of University and New Colleges, London, has accepted the cordial invitation of the congregation worshipping in Grange-road Chapel, Birkenhead, and commenced his ministry on Sabbath day last. It is in contemplation at once to form a Church, and as soon as practicable, to proceed to the erection of a suitable place of worship in the neighbourhood, extending over the southern and western parts of Birkenhead, and which already forms an influential and rapidly-increasing suburb of Liverpool.

CARMARTHEN COLLEGE.—The Chair of Theology and Mental and Moral Philosophy in this College has been filled by the appointment to it of the Rev. Thomas Nicholas, of Hereford, who enters on his duties immediately after the close of the midsummer vacation. This institution is affiliated to the London University, has three professorships, and, at present, twenty-eight students.

SOAR CHAPEL, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Mr. W. Thomas, Brecon College, was recognised at Soar, Carmarthenshire, Dec. 26, when the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. Pryse, Cwmllynfell, the questions asked by the Rev. J. Lewis, Henllan, and the ordination prayer offered by the Rev. H. Evans, Penbrey, the charge to the young minister was delivered by the Rev. J. Morris, Theological Tutor of Brecon College, and the charge to the Church by the Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen.

Correspondence.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE ASSOCIATION.
To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

12, Mark-lane, Jan. 4, 1856.

SIR,—We have commenced a most important labour, and if we are supported with true Christian courage by those who are most responsible for the morality and the religious principles of the country, there can be no doubt that the light now shining in this wonderfully blessed country, will hasten our work to a happy con-

clusion—glorious for religion, and happy and comforting for man! The first great object of our association is to see "mercy and truth" made the right of man in his dealings with his fellow-man; that "the terrors of the law" be reserved for the wicked alone; that we have an official Reconciler to stand between the well-intentioned man and the law, to "show to them that be in error the light of truth, to the intent that they may return" and live well, and be at peace with their neighbours. In the commercial world we call this "open arbitration," in place of a law system which is built upon *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*, and encourages men to lead others so to quarrel, that hatred, malice, and revenge, become enlarged throughout society, for the benefit of those lawyers who cannot resist the evil the nation tempts them with, by our present system, to suck out therefrom no small gain for themselves. Our labours have been severe; and no circumstance has been more refreshing for us than that of many holy and pious men coming now forward to sign our petition to the Legislature to inquire how far our hopes are based upon what is practical; and we do hope that the clergy—for the glory of God and the good of man—will come forth and help us. And we have to offer our humble and grateful thanks to the following for having so done, viz.: Rev. Dr. Thorpe, 9, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square; Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Edinburgh; Rev. J. E. Keatie, Hackney; Rev. R. Bingham, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; Rev. W. Millner, Kentish Town; Rev. G. Pocock, St. Paul's, Great Portland-street; Rev. G. Attwood, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; Rev. Walter Blunt, Aldgate; Rev. H. Christmas, Clapham; Rev. S. Bridge, St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill; Rev. Thos. Fuller, St. Peter's, Pimlico; Rev. W. Brock, Bloomsbury Chapel; Rev. W. Cooke, Camberwell; Rev. A. B. Evans, St. Andrew's, Marylebone; Rev. Dr. Butler, Whitechapel; Rev. Mr. Moore, Camberwell; Mr. Binney, Weigh-house Congregational Church, Fish-street-Hill, London; J. M. Bellaw, St. Philip's, Regent-street. Hoping that a multitude of such men will come forward to help a work showing "good will towards man,"

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS LYNNE, Chairman.

P.S. I enclose to you a copy of our petition.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.
The respectful petition of the Merchants and Traders of London and others,

Sheweth,
That your petitioners are of opinion that the present system of jurisprudence in this country is too artificial for the wants of the trading community. The experience of nearly every civilised country has proved that commercial operations are little susceptible of formalities, and that Tribunals of Commerce offer a speedy, cheap, and effectual means of settling questions of right according to the dictates of natural equity in conformity with the known and understood custom of commerce.

That such Tribunals are eminently calculated to produce uniformity in the principles of international mercantile law, and to prefer the plain dictates of substantial justice above the mere technicalities of the law.

That they offer a means of assimilating the mercantile jurisprudence of the three kingdoms, and of giving uniformity to the principles which regulate the relation of debtor and creditor and the law of bankruptcy and insolvency throughout the realm.

That these opinions have received the sanction of the merchants, bankers, wholesale traders, and other citizens, of London, the members of the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Bristol, Bradford, Blackburn, Worcester, Stoke-upon-Trent, and other eminent mercantile bodies.

May it therefore please your honourable House to appoint a committee for inquiring into the whole of this important subject, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and with instructions to report to your honourable House in the view of immediate legislation, in conformity with the views expressed in this petition.

CALVIN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

In furtherance of this important publication now being brought out by Messrs. Constable, of Edinburgh, Dr. Merle d'Aubigné has written a letter to the *Record*, which contains some statements of general interest. The venerable historian of the Reformation describes the origin and scope of the work:—

There are some wills the intentions of which are only carried out centuries after the death of the testator. The following is an instance:—

A few days before he expired, in 1564, Calvin was in his library with Theodore de Beza, and, showing him the immense correspondence he had kept up, for above a quarter of a century, with the most Evangelical Christians and the highest personages of Europe, proposed to him to publish it for the Church's instruction. The wish of the dying Reformer was but tardily and partially accomplished in the sixteenth century; but a literary man and a Christian of our days, M. Jules Bonnet, Docteur-ès-Lettres, has undertaken, after the lapse of three hundred years, to fulfil Calvin's wish; and five years spent in travelling in Switzerland, in France, and in Germany, careful studies and researches in the libraries of these different countries, have enabled him to form a collection which will throw a fresh light on the history of the Reformation. This correspondence, which terminates only on Calvin's death-bed, embraces every period of his life, and contains at the same time the familiar effusions of friendship, grave theological statements, and elevated views of the politics of Protestantism. We see in it the Reformer reproving, with all respect and dignity, the Queen of Navarre, Marguerite de Valois, sister of Francis I., exhorting the young King of England, Edward VI., as a Christian Mentor speaking to his Telemachus, conversing with Melancthon, Bullinger, Knox, Condé, Coigny, the Duchess of Ferrara, daughter of Louis XII., Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV., we see him withstanding libertines, strengthening martyrs, upholding all the Churches.

This correspondence is published in Paris in the original languages; the two volumes containing the French letters have appeared at Meyneis and Co.'s; they will be followed later by the four volumes of the Latin correspondence. But, at the same time, an English edition is published by Thomas Constable and Co., of Edinburgh, and the first volume has just appeared. The English publication is, in some respects, superior to the French. In the first instance, whilst in France there are two series, one in French the other in Latin, so that neither presents in a complete manner Calvin's letters, the English edition offers us these letters united in one series according to their chronological order. I regret that for the French edition the same method has not been followed. And, further, the English edition presents an accurate

and biographical index, placing at once before our eyes all the features of the Reformer's history.

This important publication appears to me a remarkable event in the history of the Church and of theology. As documents, these letters will compel the odious calumnies which have been circulated to yield to the impartial witness of truth. We shall learn from Calvin's own mouth what his thoughts, wishes, and pursuits were; and we shall find in his most familiar writings the secret of the revolution of which he was, in this world, the instrument. Certainly Luther is the first Reformer; but if Luther laid the foundation, Calvin built thereon. If, on the one hand, we consider the Lutheran Reformation imperfect in some respects, and on the other, the Calvinistic imperfect also, I agree to it; but powerful, more complete, better organised, and full of action. If we compare the Lutheran nations of Germany—rich in intelligence, in missionary zeal, but who are still far from understanding and practising some questions, in particular that of religious liberty—with the nations which have passed chiefly under Calvin's influence—Holland, Scotland, England, the United States—these free people, some of whom stretch their sceptres over all seas and to the very extremities of the world, it is impossible not to perceive that Luther and Calvin are the greatest men of modern times—the most eminent Christians since St. Paul; at least, if we consider their influence on the human mind. How, then, could we fail to study the familiar letters of Calvin, that most powerful instrument in the hands of the Lord?

The Doctor subsequently details the history of the publication of these letters. It appears that M. Bonnet was first employed to undertake the task by the French Government, who, in consequence of political events, and perhaps the priestly influence, countermanded the order. But having proceeded to some extent, Dr. Bonnet, by the advice of Dr. d'Aubigné, resolved to complete his task. In various ways he has incurred great expense:—

The work (says the Doctor) can only be brought to a conclusion by the English edition, published by Mr. Constable, having all the success it deserves. I said to Dr. Bonnet: "It is not the business of a Roman Catholic Government; it is the duty of the Protestant Church to publish this work, to raise this monument to the great Reformer!" Was I mistaken? Are the Romish priesthood to have power to hinder so excellent a work, and Protestants not to be able to show that their power is greater? Each of your readers may answer this question, as far as concerns himself; he has only to look on the shelves of his library to see if he finds or does not find the "Letters of John Calvin."

SABBATH EVENING THOUGHTS.

(Written in happier days.)

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRENCE.

In the calm shadow of this Sabbath night,
Refraining vicious thought and vain desire,
I sit with sober, but unseen delight,
In the silent presence of my Father's fire;
Recall my struggles with the earthly power,
And wonder how my heart withstood the trying blast.

And yet, it beats within my quiet breast
As warmly, not as wildly, as of old;
Perchance a little better for the test
Of human sorrows, mixed and manifold;
Perchance more fitted to repel or bear
The now familiar stings of poverty and care.

Books are about me, full of glorious things,
Left by the good and gifted of this earth—
Pearls shaken, like the dew, from Fancy's wings,
Burnings of pathos, scintillings of mirth;
And, what is nearer unto Heaven allied,
The Christian's treasure-page, and comfort, and guide.

Beliefs, how dearly loved! are circled round,
Talking together in an undertone
Of pleasant voices, lest too rude a sound
Should wake the dreamer from his musings lone;
While the old cricket in his corner din
Pours on my passive ear his undisturbing hymn.

My street-bound home is unadorned and small,
With an accessible and ready door;
No picture to relieve the plaster wall,
No costly carpet on the stony floor;
No graceful garniture, no couch of down,
No rich array of robes to make the needy frown.

But there is food, prepared from day to day,
Won by the energies of hand and brain;
A hard, but grateful bed, whereon to lay
The limb of labour, and the head of pain;
And peace is with my household morn and night,
While through life's passing clouds love looks with purer light.

Beholding others sinking deeper still
On the rough road of our uncertain life,
Feeble, indeed, though resolute in will,
Waging with fortune a perpetual strife,
Partly forgetful of my darker days,
My silent soul sends up involuntary praise!

FUNERAL OF MR. JOSIAH CONDER.

The funeral took place on Thursday, at Abney-park Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Amongst those present in the chapel we observed the Rev. Dr. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Fiddian, the Rev. Thomas James, Messrs. Mann, Bunwell, Hare, Tyler, and Pratt, the Rev. J. De K. Williams, the Rev. Estace Conder, Mr. Josiah Conder, Mr. Francis Conder, and Mr. Charles Conder, sons of the deceased. The Rev. Dr. Morrison, in the course of an elegant address (the coffin having been laid on the bier in the chapel attached to the grounds), observed that it was not an exaggeration to affirm that Josiah Conder was no ordinary man. If Nonconformists should prove themselves unmindful of their obligations to him, they would be undeserving another champion equally qualified to assert and defend their claims. As their correct and enlightened annalist—as their conductor for many years of the only review they could call their own—as the author of not a few productions which had earned for him the reputation of a scholar, a theologian, a Biblical critic, and a man of general knowledge and accomplishment—and as the wise, the prudent, and energetic editor of one of their best newspapers, Josiah Conder will deserve a name and a place among Nonconformists as long as the world

stands. The culture of Mr. Conder's mind forbade any approach to vulgarity or coarseness, while his poetic fervour and elevation imparted to his ordinary compositions the charm of pure and beautiful English. That section of the Church with which the deceased claimed honourable kindred had in his death sustained a great loss. In the full maturity of his faculties, they might have hoped for a season to reap the benefits of his refined wisdom and experience, and to have looked to him in times like the present, of perplexity and distraction, for prudent counsel on many questions of difficulty; but should they repine at a dispensation which was all mercy to the deceased, or should they not rather give thanks to God for his lengthened career of honourable and useful service, and that he had passed from that world not only without a stain upon his fair fame, but amid the esteem and congratulations of the wise and good. They would not, indeed they could not, think meanly of forty years of devoted toil because a few more years were not added to them. The body was then carried from the edifice and deposited in the grave, where, amid torrents of rain, Dr. Morrison offered up an appropriate prayer, which terminated the ceremony.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Congregational Union, held on Tuesday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That this committee, in receiving intelligence of the lamented decease of their friend and colleague, Josiah Conder, Esq., would place on record their deep conviction of his Christian worth and varied excellencies, and the obligations under which the whole Christian Church has been placed by his valuable contributions to theological literature, sound learning, religious journalism, and Evangelical piety; at the same time, they would cheerfully acknowledge the especial debt of gratitude due to his memory from our Nonconforming Churches, for his enlightened, candid, and efficient advocacy of their principles. Nor would this committee fail to recognise the value of those services which Mr. Conder spontaneously and steadily rendered to the Congregational Union from the period of its formation; and, while deploring their own loss, would respectfully assure the members of his family of their peculiar sympathy with them under this heavy bereavement.

The Rev. Dr. Harris preaches a funeral discourse on the death of Mr. Conder, on Sunday morning next, in New College Chapel, St. John's-wood.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. B. Denison, in a letter to a constituent, states that he is not conscious of any strong feeling in the West Riding for "an entire change in the representation," and denies that he has any intention of retiring into private life at the end of this Parliament.

In anticipation that the writ for the election of a member for the city of Rochester, consequent on the retirement from the House of Commons of the Hon. Francis Villiers, will be issued immediately after the reassembling of Parliament, both parties in this city are indefatigable in their exertions to secure the return of their candidate. Mr. W. H. Bodkin, who has been brought forward by the Conservative party, addressed a crowded meeting of his friends and supporters on Friday evening, and was most cordially received. Mr. P. W. Martin, the Liberal candidate, who has been canvassing the city for about a month, also addressed a meeting of the Liberal electors on Friday evening. Mr. J. Foord, one of the city magistrates, occupying the chair. Mr. Martin said he was decidedly opposed to Church-rates, which he considered an unjust tax, not only upon Dissenters, but also on members of the Establishment. He was an advocate for an extension of the suffrage, in favour of a large measure of reform, and a warm friend of the working classes. The friends of both candidates appear confident of success. The Administrative Reform Association have sent down some lecturers to enlighten the citizens on the questions advocated by that association.

Mr. J. S. Trelawny has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the borough of Tavistock, in compliance with a requisition which has been sent to him by some of the electors. The honourable gentleman, after expressing his great desire to obtain a seat in Parliament, says:—

There is little to add to former statements of my opinions. Household suffrage, vote by ballot, economy and efficiency in the administration of departments, unsectarian education, and complete equality of religious communions in the eye of the law, are still the watchwords of my political creed, to which time and reflection have added strength. Few of my chief friends and instructors now remain; Hume, Buller, Molesworth, are numbered with the departed; but their deeds survive, conspicuous in many a page of our statute law and in the improved condition of Great Britain and her colonies. Following very humbly in the path of such men, I hope to aid, along with many more talented than myself, in sustaining and transmitting to others the light we have received, in the full hope of the steady and progressive improvement of society.

Mr. S. Carter, of the Western Circuit, who was elected, but unseated through want of qualification, at the last general election, is expected to try again at the first opportunity.

There is likely to be a sharp contest for the representation of the city of Hereford, which, it is expected, will shortly be vacant, in consequence of the bankruptcy of Sir Robert Price. A requisition is now in course of signature to Thomas Evans, Esq., of Sufton Court, Herefordshire, calling upon him to allow himself to be put in nomination, and R. Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, who formerly sat for the city, has announced his intention of again coming forward whenever a vacancy occurs.

One of the seats for Tamworth is rendered vacant by Captain Townshend's accession to the peerage. A requisition has been signed requesting the late mem-

ber's eldest son (now Lord Raynham) to allow himself to be put in nomination.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT AND THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

On Monday evening, in accordance with the custom adopted of late years by several of the representatives of the Liberal constituencies, Mr. Pellatt met the electoral body of the borough of Southwark, to explain his parliamentary conduct during the past session, and to consult with them as to the present position of political affairs.

Mr. THWAITES, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, presided. He said he was there—first to pay respect to his honourable friend on his left (Mr. Pellatt); secondly, to pay his last respects to the electors of Southwark. Having taken a considerable and very active part in the discussions of the various public questions which had arisen in the borough of late years, he could not but feel strong emotions at being separated from many firm, tried, and earnest friends. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that in the new sphere of action to which he had been called, he might be enabled to promote their interests not less than he had done heretofore.

Mr. APSLEY PELLATT congratulated the electors on the improved state of public affairs since he addressed them this time last year. He passed a high eulogium on the character of the late Sir William Molesworth, and approved of the election of Sir Charles Napier in his place. In reference to the war, he said the Baltic and Black Seas should be thrown open to free trade, and that the war ought to be continued until these terms were wrung from the reluctant Czar even at any cost. Although it was true that a great deal of public time was wasted in Parliament, there were bills last session that took up a great deal of time not unnecessarily. He alluded to the Tenant-right Bill for Ireland, the Education Bill for Scotland, both of which were of the utmost importance to the two countries, and, therefore, demanded the fullest discussion. He next referred to Sir Benjamin Hall's bill, and said, though as originally introduced it was open to many objections, as it was ultimately passed it was a great improvement on our old municipal institutions. He anticipated great advantage to the inhabitants of the south of the Thames from the labours of his friend Mr. Thwaites, and that they would have direct roads, which they so much wanted, and not be compelled to pay, as they had been for so many years, a heavy tax upon coals for City improvements, from which their own locality derived no benefit. The other, the commercial, measure to which he alluded was the Limited Liability Bill. With regard to what ought to be done, he considered that an alteration was necessary in the law of imprisonment for debt. It was generally understood that persons could not now be imprisoned for years upon years on account of debt, but in our debtors' prison he knew of a case of a man being confined for forty years for debt. This ought not to be. He thought bankruptcy and insolvency should be placed in one category—that both should be regulated by one law, and adjudicated in the same court. He believed that if it could be got at there were funds sufficient belonging to the various educational endowments—such as St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester—to provide the means for educating the whole population. There ought to be means of instituting inquiries into these matters, through the Charity Commissioners, without the intervention of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, or, at all events, without the payment of fees to those officers. Adverting to the burial question, he said that the parishes had saddled themselves with enormous fees under the cemetery acts, through not paying attention to their own interests at the proper time. In many instances, as much as five guineas was allowed as the clergyman's fee for permission to erect a tomb. He had no objection to the clergyman being paid for any act connected with his ministerial office, but he saw no reason why he should derive a profit from bricks and mortar. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Referring to the subject of education, and to show the failure of Government management in that direction, he called attention to the Kneller Hall Establishment for the Education of Pupil-teachers, which he said had cost, in principal and interest, 55,000*l.*, and had educated only seventy of these pupil-teachers, the cost of educating each being therefore 786*l.*; and after all, according to the reports of the school inspectors, they were wholly inefficient as teachers. (Hear, hear.) Here was another proof of how unequal were all Government attempts to establish manufactories for learning or anything else. (Hear, hear.) He thought the British Museum should be open to the public more than three days a week. The Church-rate question was a growing one, and he believed that "Palmerston" could not resist it any longer. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) At all events he hoped the present Parliament would not be allowed to expire before that source of difference and heart-burning between religious bodies was abolished. (Hear, hear.) He had voted in favour of the Turkish loan (which, as they were aware, had been carried by the narrow majority of three) because he regarded it in the light of an accepted bill. Upon the subject of administrative reform, as it was to be taken up in Southwark this week, he would not say more than to express his concurrence in the movement. Reverting to the war, the honourable member, in conclusion, said: "Peace at any price is to succumb to autocracy, to sink to a second or third power, and to prepare the road to annihilation as an independent nation. Russia has had years of preparation; Britain has but just buckled on her armour. Till Russian power is effectually humbled, and the Allies have forts and fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas, to prevent Sinope mas-

sacres, and to preserve free trade to all nations, we shall not have attained the happy position described by the poet:—

"O place me in some Heaven-protected isle,
Where peace, and equity, and freedom smile;
Where no volcano pours his fiery flood,
No crested warrior dips his plume in blood;
Where power secures what industry has won;
Where to succeed is not to be undone;—
A land that distant tyrants hate in vain,
In Britain's isle, beneath Victoria's reign."

In reply to questions, Mr. Pellatt said he should ever vote against opening public establishments on Sunday (much cheering, and some few expressions of dissent)—that he would support a bill, if any such were introduced, to reduce the franchise to 20*l.* under the Metropolitan Local Management Act, and to reduce the salary of the chairman of the Metropolitan Board from 1,500*l.* to 1,000*l.* for the first few years, but not to confine it to that if the duties of the office should afterwards be found to deserve a higher salary.

Mr. J. TAYLOR moved, and Mr. NEWMAN seconded, a resolution, thanking Mr. Pellatt for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he had performed his parliamentary duties during the past session, and conveying to him an assurance of continued confidence, which was carried.

LORD ELGIN AT GLASGOW.

On Friday afternoon, the freedom of the city of Glasgow was presented to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, in testimony of the public services which his lordship has conferred on the country in his capacity of Governor-General of Canada. The presentation took place in the City Hall, in the presence of 2,500 ladies and gentlemen comprising the *élite* of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The Earl of Elgin, who was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, was accompanied to the platform by the Lord Provost, magistrates, members of council, Mr. Hastie, M.P., Sir James Anderson, M.P., Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, &c.

Lord ELGIN, in the course of his reply, gave a rapid summary of his experience from that day nine years, when he embarked at Liverpool to undertake the government of British North America, pointing out the political difficulties which he has encountered, and the leading principles which have actuated his conduct and secured him success. Approaching the topic of the war, his lordship said:—

My opinions are very easily stated, and I have no hesitation in avowing them. I say that now we are in for this war we must fight it out like men. (Loud cheers.) I do not say, throw away the scabbard; in the first place, because I dislike all violent metaphors—(a laugh)—and in the second place, because I think a scabbard a very useful implement, when used at the proper time, and the sooner we can use it the better. But I do say, having drawn your sword, do not sheathe it till the purposes for which it has been drawn are accomplished. (Renewed cheers.) I say, taking the very lowest view of the matter, looking at it simply as a question of pounds, shillings, and pence, it appears to me that nothing could be more demonstrably absurd than to leave work of this kind half-finished. (Great cheering.) I go further. I have no hesitation in saying—and I am rather glad to have an opportunity of saying, because I have seen unwarranted statements to the effect that I might have a different opinion—I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, Lord Palmerston and his Government have, for some time past, been carrying on this war in a manner which entitles them to the favour and support both of those who considered a war a necessity from the commencement, and of others—no doubt a minority—who have the opinion that, whatever the prospect of war may have been at the outset, it was soon made a necessity by the blunders of one set of diplomatists and by the passions and temper of another. A great deal is now being said about negotiations; I earnestly hope that these negotiations may turn out to be of some use, but I must confess that I am not very sanguine on that point. I think myself—though I should be sorry to say anything to give offence to persons in authority—that since this business began, next to the successes of our arms, what we have had most reason to be thankful to Providence for is the failure of our diplomatists. What would have been our position now if we had succeeded in inducing Turkey to accept the proposals which we made to her in the famous Note of Vienna; and if, after it had been too late to mend the matter we had found that, in point of fact, we had secured for Russia every single thing which Prince Menschikoff intended to obtain—the eagle of France, the lion of Great Britain, and the wild beasts of the other country crouching at her feet, as sentinels, to guard what she secured? Or, what would have been our position if, under the influence of some judicial blindness, Russia had not refused the proposals made the year following at Vienna, and if we had got from her any paper arrangements, such as was suggested in these proposals, leaving her the *prestige* and credit of the successful defence of Sebastopol? (Cheers.) But, though I have said all this in respect to my views of the necessity of carrying on war till we get a proper peace, I most distinctly declare that I yield to no man, not only in my desire to see peace re-established, but in my abhorrence of the evils—moral, social, and political, that a state of war involves. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps I may feel more strongly on this point than others, having had such opportunities of seeing the noble purposes to which peace can be turned by a people of our own race, whose intelligence is cultivated to the utmost, and who have the entire power of regulating their own affairs. I have seen in those countries triumphs of peace, not only more beneficent, but as startling to the imagination as the triumphs of war. I have seen the triumph of what has been poetically and beautifully styled the warfare with the wilderness—that warfare, permit me to say, whose triumphs are achieved without human suffering or bloodshed, and whose fruits of victory are the extension of the range of civilisation, the extension of the area of British influence and authority, and the extension of the market for the produce and manufactures of this country. (Cheers.) God grant the time may soon return when the energies of this country may be directed into these salutary channels.

THE WAR.

NEWS FROM THE CAMP.

The letters from the camp, in the morning papers, come down to Christmas-day. The only fact of any importance is the blowing up of one of the docks by the French engineers. The preparations for passing Christmas-day show that there is every requisite in camp for "making things pleasant." The health of the troops is good.

One of the five celebrated dry docks in the Karabelnaia suburb of Sebastopol was demolished by the French engineers on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at two P.M., by the explosion of mines. The destruction of the dock was fully accomplished, the blast having almost instantaneously reduced the massive fabric into a ruined and confused heap of stones. In four minutes and some odd seconds fourteen of the charges went off simultaneously, and a few seconds afterwards the remaining two. Nothing could have succeeded better; the demolition was complete. The bottom of the dock, although there were four charges, was not so completely blown up as might have been expected; the sides, particularly the right, looking towards the harbour, were completely blown in by means of the four charges on each side; but the coping stones of red granite, about 5 ft. by 2½ ft., with others, were not much broken, although blown into the dock. Immediately after the explosion the Russians lined their parapets on the north side, but they only fired three shots into the docks. Shortly after the explosion Sir W. Codrington came to look at the demolition. The dock selected by the French engineers for the demolition on this occasion was the one placed to the west of the lock through which vessels formerly entered into the great basin. In addition to this dock, the French have to destroy another dry dock on the east side of the entrance lock—the lock itself, which, with its sides and foundation of cut masonry and magnificent flood-gates, has the appearance of another dock—and half the basin. The quantity of powder actually employed is said to have been a little over 2,000 pounds English, or 1,000 French kilogrammes. Report says that the preparations will be completed for the demolition of the three docks to be destroyed by the English in the course of a week.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that the garrison of Erzeroum amounts to 16,000 men, and that the Egyptian contingent will raise that number to 27,000, while other corps sent there from different points will place the Turkish forces at 35,000 men.

Letters and journals from Constantinople, of the date of Dec. 24, inform us that Omar Pasha's retreat from Kutais towards Soukkum Kaleh was known officially in that capital. The generalissimo found it impossible to victual his army in a country rendered inaccessible on all sides (with such means of transport as he possessed) by the overflow of rivers.

The following are extracts from the Constantinople correspondence of the *Journal des Débats*. The letters are dated Dec. 24:—

Public opinion is getting defined respecting the fall of Kars. It is felt that the first and gravest responsibility falls on Riza Pasha, ex-Seraskier, who neglected supplying it with a sufficient stock of provisions. After him, the personages most attacked is Omar Pasha, who, at the head of the force placed at his disposal, might easily have arrived to its relief in time, had he displayed more energy and activity. Thus they all agree that he ought to have marched on Kars by the Batoum route, without wasting a whole month in an immense and circuitous march, utterly useless, *via* Soukkum Kaleh. At the Ingour he might have cut off the Russian corps to a man, but he did not do it. After the battle of the Ingour he ought to have closely pursued the flying enemy and taken Kutais, a very easy thing to have done with the imposing force he possessed, but he did not do it. He has given time (having spent more than a month in doing nothing) for Bebutoff's and Mouravieff's reserves to come up to the defence of Kutais, whereupon he no longer dares attack them, and retreats to Soukkum Kaleh. Here, as in the Crimea, as in Roumelia, several superior officers withdrew in disgust, and have left him.

The *Débats* is informed from Constantinople that orders have been transmitted to Omar Pasha to send to Trebizond the greater portion of the battalions under his command as fast as they reach Soukkum Kaleh.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Constantinople, dated December 24, showing that the fall of Kars and the failure of Omar Pasha have had their effect on the Turkish Government:—

Two extraordinary councils of war, at which Generals Larchey and Mansfield, the one commanding at Constantinople the French and the other the English troops, Colonel Chiessa della Torre, and the first dragomans in the English and French Embassies, were present, were held last week at the palace of the Seraskier, for devising the means of protecting Erzeroum, and enabling that place to resist any forcible attack, and to hold out to the spring in case of being blockaded. In the first council, which took place on Thursday, the 20th instant, they were chiefly employed in ascertaining what ought to have been done during the summer and autumn for provisioning and relieving Kars. In the second council, held on Saturday, the 22nd of December, they proposed and discussed the measures that have to be immediately taken in order to save Erzeroum. Owing to the presence of the Allied Generals, a little order could be maintained throughout the discussion. They began by drawing up as correct an account as they could of the military forces which the Turkish Government still has in that part of Asia, and of the state they are in; as also of the resources, both in munitions and supplies, they can collect at Erzeroum and Trebizond.

Troops were to be instantly sent to the latter place.

A letter from Constantinople, under date of Dec. 31, says: "Letters from General Williams of the 1st Dec. announce his arrival at Gumri in good health. Omar

Pasha had re-entered Batoum, and the question of replacing him was discussed at Constantinople, but that measure was deemed impossible. In a Council held on the 26th, the Divan decided that a new and numerous army should be sent into Asia in the spring. At the departure of the courier, seventy Turkish vessels were lying at Constantinople, laden with munitions of war, ready for transport to Soukkum-Kaleh."

THE LAST RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

The *Nord*, of Brussels, publishes a Berlin correspondence, which gives the following analysis of the Russian Circular of the 22nd December. It says:—

I commence by giving you textually the announcement (*notice*) annexed to the despatch, and which runs as follows:—

"The Emperor consents that the third point shall be solved (*résolu*) by the following combinations:—

"1. The closing of the Straits.

"2. No military flag whatever shall float in the Black Sea, with the exception of that of the forces which Russia and the Porte by a common consent may deem it necessary to maintain there.

"3. The amount of these forces shall be fixed by a direct agreement between the two coasting powers, without any ostensible participation of the other powers."

The following is an exact analysis, I might almost say the reproduction of the despatch itself, which must actually be in the hands of all the governments to which it is addressed.

"The Imperial Cabinet first states that the momentary interruption of hostilities in consequence of the bad weather has necessarily aroused the general hope that advantage would be taken of it for the establishment of peace, and declares that it was not the last to share the sentiment and to devote a just solicitude to it. It owns frankly that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favour of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander.

"The elevated policy which has been bequeathed to this Sovereign by his predecessors makes it his duty to make use of the power which God has placed in his hands only for the good of mankind, and consequently to desire peace, not only in the interests of his own subjects, but in those also of the whole of Europe. The Emperor Alexander has not waited for the present moment to endeavour to attain that object. On his accession to the throne he gave his full and entire consent to the bases admitted by his august father.

"These bases, however, admit of different interpretations. The Emperor, without hesitation, gave them the most liberal interpretation (*leur donna les plus larges développements*). As a proof thereof he can quote the frank and loyal concurrence which he lent to the modifications to be introduced into the political system of the east and to the collective guarantee which was to assure its independence. He even went so far as to sacrifice its secular and glorious traditions. He finally proved the sincerity of his resolutions by the manner with which he adopted the changes proposed for the Principalities of the Danube and for the navigation of that river.

"If the Conferences were broken off on the subject of the third point, the responsibility thereof does not fall upon the Imperial Cabinet, for when the Austrian Cabinet brought forward the solution which appeared to it most acceptable, it was the Russian plenipotentiary who declared it susceptible of becoming the starting point (*point de départ*) for an arrangement, and it was the ministers of the adverse party who rejected it in consequence of internal dissensions which had arisen.

"In the course of the grave events which ensued, while torrents of blood flowed and the two belligerent parties were imposing immense sacrifices on themselves, however much the heart of his imperial majesty was affected thereby, he was obliged to remain silent as long as his enemies appeared resolved to substitute the right of might to the spirit of justice and of conciliation, which, for nearly half a century, had presided over the destinies of Europe.

"But as soon as information reached the Government of His Majesty, which assured him that his enemies were disposed to take up again (*reprennent en sous-œuvre*) the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, such as they had been defined in the conferences, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those peaceful dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point in the order of ideas which had appeared, turn about, satisfactory to all parties.

[Here follows, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Nord*, the notice given above, and which "gives a complete solution to what is called the third guarantee."

"The Imperial Cabinet declares, in conclusion, 'that this resolution of the Emperor will give a new pledge of the sentiments of conciliation by which he is animated and of the sacrifices he is ready to make for the peace of the world. He puts his trust in the impartial judgment of the Powers which have remained strangers to the struggle, and calmly and confidently awaits the decision of his enemies.'"

CONFERENCES ON THE WAR.

A Conference determined on after the meeting of "the War Committee," on Friday, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the War Department, in Whitehall-gardens. Lord Panmure was early in attendance, and was joined by Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, and the Earl Granville. Viscount Palmerston came to town from Windsor Castle, where the noble Premier was visiting the Queen, in order to attend the Conference. The members of the Cabinet were joined, shortly before two o'clock, by the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, and Major-General Sir Richard Airey (the new Quartermaster-General), and Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons. The distinguished personages remained in close deliberation for four hours.

In the course of a few days, a General Council of War is to be held at Paris; at which England will be represented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Airey, and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this Council is to collect, to interchange, and to consider all possible information with respect

to the war in every quarter; but it will not be in the province of the Council to plan campaigns, or to decide in the beginning of January what is to be done in April. The Council, having deliberated fully on the important subjects which will suggest themselves to them, will communicate the results of their labours to their respective Governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and, having decided them, will give the orders necessary to secure the objects they may have in contemplation. —*Morning Post*, of Saturday. [The representatives of England at the proposed Conference, left for Paris yesterday.]

It is rumoured that some thirty naval and military personages of rank will assist at the deliberations, presided over by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. A synopsis of each day's proceedings will be sent over for the perusal of Her Majesty. General Bosquet, summoned to Paris by telegraph, left Pau on the 3rd for that capital. It is supposed that he is coming to assist at the grand council of war convoked by the Emperor. General La Marmora is also likely to be present.

OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL RESOURCES.

A compilation made from the official *Navy List*, published a few days since, shows a number amounting to 456 ships and vessels of every denomination comprising the British fleet. Of this force 301 ships and vessels are in commission and employed in various ways, as 131-gun line-of-battle ships down to the 1-gun, mortar, or gunboat, and the steam yacht, mounting no armament at all. Ten years ago we only had 233 vessels as a grand total of all classes in commission, and nearly all those were sailing vessels; now the character of the service is so thoroughly changed that nearly all are steamers, and such few sailing vessels as are yet doing duty are being set aside as fast as their terms of commission expire. It is estimated that we may count upon having this summer, available for the purposes of war, 40 or more line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates of the right class, upwards of 20 corvettes and heavily-armed sloops, and upwards of 170 gun and mortar-boats and batteries. The Baltic alone, it is inferred, will have a fleet of nearly 250 pennants over steam, and it is rumoured that Sir Edmund Lyons will be the grand Commander-in-Chief.

All gun-boats from the 1st of January instant are to be independent commands, and commissioned as such, not as tenders to other ships, as last year; each will have a crew of thirty-six men and officers.

The *Globe* of Friday has the following:—

The total strength of the British land forces in the vicinity of Sebastopol, at the present moment, is as nearly as possible 53,000 men of all ranks and arms in the service. At Kertch there is a battalion numbering 700, and on the Bosphorus 13 regiments of cavalry, whose aggregate strength is rather over 4,000—making a total (exclusive of 2,400 in hospital) of about 58,000 purely English forces. Between this time and the first week in March, the whole of the troops composing the reserve at Malta will perhaps be forwarded to the Crimea, their place being supplied by reinforcements from home, of which something like 4,000 will embark in the course of the next week or two. About ten infantry regiments from home, Malta, and Gibraltar, will be, in all likelihood, sent up the Black Sea about the same time, thus adding more than 15,000 men to the English army now in the field, and bringing it numbers up to about 73,000 in all. The Turkish contingent, the headquarters of which is now at Kertch, may be considered as amounting to 20,000. Portions of the British, Swiss, and British-German Legion are already at Scutari. One or two more regiments are on their way, and the total number of these corps in two months may be safely anticipated at 7,000 men. The British Italian Legion appears likely to be most successful; but it is not probable that sufficient progress will have been made in its organisation to allow of its taking the field early in the campaign. Summing up the figures just stated, the whole of the British forces will probably amount to 100,000 men, of whom 85,000 will be effective combatants. Some important arrangements as to the distribution of the forces will be made on the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell. All officers on leave must be present with their regiments on the 1st March.

The principal engineering foundries in Liverpool have the whole of their hands occupied in the manufacture of immense projectiles and enormous pieces of ordnance. At the Mersey steel and iron works, in addition to the monster wrought-iron gun, to weigh twenty-four tons, and to throw a ball of 300lb. upwards of five miles, they are constructing two wrought-iron mortars, capable of throwing a shell of thirty-six inches in diameter. At Messrs. Fawcett and Preston's they are executing an order for ninety mortars for thirteen-inch shells, about fifty for sea and forty for land service. At the Vauxhall Foundry immense quantities of eight, ten, and thirteen-inch shells have been constructed for some time, upwards of 7,000 tons of which have been made during the past six months; and during the last ten days they have shipped 1,400 tons of shell to Woolwich. This firm are also making several dozens of ten and thirteen-inch mortars for land and sea service, and two experimental cast-iron mortars to throw eighteen-inch shells, which, it is believed, are to be called the "Palmerston Pacifiers." Mr. John Laird is also building fourteen wooden screw gun-boats, of 240 tons and sixty-horse power each.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The report of the Hull Chamber of Commerce on the trade of 1855 contains a section on the trade in Russian productions still carried on with that port. Flax, hemp, and tallow, being able to bear the heavy charges of land-transport through Prussia, have been supplied in quantities fully adequate to the consumption of the Hull district; but linseed has been inadequately supplied; while imports of iron, hides, wool, tar, and deals, have not been able to bear the

charges for land transport, and, we are left to infer, have not been supplied. Finnish tar has also been received via Sweden. On the other hand, considerable exports of colonial and other produce have by land been sent to Russia.

A letter from Kazatch Bay states that Mr. Debeny, second master of H.M.'s screw gun-boat *Lynx*, was tried by court-martial, on the 11th December, for cowardice exhibited during the attack on Kienburn. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

General Bloch, Minister of War in Norway, and commander of the army, has been summoned to organise the Norwegian troops in concert with the chief of the department for war in Stockholm.

The *Times* asserts that the blockade, which has cost this country 20,000,000*l.*, has injured our own trade quite as much as that of the Russians, who have carried on much of their commerce through Prussia, the enhanced cost being mainly paid by British purchasers.

A storm on the 19th ult. had done great damage to the shipping in the Black Sea. An Austrian vessel, laden with 100 oxen and 200 sheep, was driven at night into the bay of Sebastopol; and the batteries of Fort Constantine immediately opened upon her. Abandoned by her captain and crew, the vessel drifted to the south side of the bay, and was fired upon by the Russians during the whole of the next day, until it was set on fire and destroyed, with the loss of all the cattle on board. An English vessel, the *Caledonia*, which arrived at Kamiesch the day before, with a cargo of coal for the squadron, was thrown on the coast. The captain and crew, instead of remaining on board, where they had nothing to fear, got into a boat and were all drowned. An American transport, the *Cortes*, laden with hay, also ran aground near the *Caledonia*; but the crew and cargo were saved. Five other merchantmen, belonging to different nations, were either lost or seriously damaged.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

The Grand-Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval service of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments, requiring that all reports shall contain the naked truth. Defects and mismanagement are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction are to be dismissed the service.

The Czar has written a very gratifying letter of thanks to General Mouravieff, and also sent him the decoration of the Order of St. George, 2nd class, which is held in rare esteem in Russia, as an acknowledgment of his great services before Kars.

Great activity in the arsenals, and great want of gold and silver money, are the two facts most prominent in advices from St. Petersburg.

Private advices from St. Petersburg to the 29th December, mention the arrival of Prince Esterhazy, and state that the question of an ultimatum was the subject of universal talk and of all kinds of rumours. It had been reported in high quarters that his propositions, both the maximum and the minimum, were at once rejected, but this was positively erroneous, and it had been ascertained that he had not yet even seen the Chancellor (Count Nesselrode), and was not to see him till the following afternoon. It was also understood that no answer was to be given for fifteen days, and it is added that a Council of the Empire was to be appointed to examine and discuss the propositions. Hence it is said, "it may be taken for granted that all reports in the mean time will be totally destitute of foundation." These letters confirm the disfavour with which Austria at the present time is professedly regarded. The members of the Austrian Legation, it is observed, not having instructions from their Government, declined attending the *Te Deum* at the palace for the fall of Kars, "and are, consequently, not received into Russian society." All classes, even including the peasants, are represented as indulging in invectives and sarcasms against them.

Another letter from St. Petersburg says: "It cannot be denied that the power of the fanatical Old-Russian party is greatly in the ascendant, in consequence of which the idea is more and more becoming confirmed in the minds of the credulous people that the Christian religion is endangered, and that the present war is essentially one of religion—the Crescent against the Cross."

The *Invalides Russes* publishes a proclamation by General Mouravieff, calling the entire population of Imeretia, Gurjel, and Mingrelia, to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omar Pasha's retreat.

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

The effects of the Concordat are beginning to manifest themselves in Lombardy. The Archbishop of Milan is said to have agreed with his bishops to undertake a crusade against the press. The Archbishop demanded the assistance of the Government to repress the impertinence of the editors, and the Government made no reply. Then the writers were summoned and threatened. At Bergamo, the *Crepuscolo*, a paper published at Milan, as well as the works of Schiller, was prohibited by ecclesiastical authority, but no attention was paid to such prohibitions there or elsewhere, and the bishops reproach the Government with not maintaining the Concordat. It is, indeed, a strange sight to see the Austrian Government protecting the press against the attacks of the Italian bishops; but the difference is that the Government allows publicity so long as politics are

not touched upon, while the Church would suppress everything.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN HAMBURG.

The citizens of Hamburg have been roused by the arrest of Mr. Campe, of the firm of Hoffman and Campe, publishers. The offence is giving assistance to Dr. Vehse, author of a work called the "Secret History of the German Courts," in the compilation of that book. Vehse is now in custody in Prussia, and the evidence against the Hamburg publishers came to light during the author's examination. The Governments of Mecklenburg and Prussia demanded that Campe should appear as a witness, and give up the name of the person from whom he obtained information. Campe refused; and he was thereupon arrested by the Hamburg Government, and threatened with a fine of ten dollars for every day during which he should refuse to give up the information. When his arrest became known, the citizens held a monster meeting, and petitioned the Senate for his instant release. Campe requested that a day might be fixed for his trial; the Senate referred him to the head of the police. This official replied, that Campe should be released from duress vile on depositing the sum of 10,000 marks banco; but that the former fine imposed, of 10 dollars for every day's delay till he complied with the order for producing the evidence required, would be rigidly enforced. After consulting with his legal adviser, Mr. Campe preferred to remain in prison rather than accept his liberty on these conditions, which might also prejudice his position, if, as he wishes, the trial should come on before the ordinary local tribunals.

THE WEST INDIES.

From Demerara we learn that the Court of Policy was in session. The charge of the Lord Bishop of the diocese had been delivered. The difficulties of the keeping up of a staff of clergy were alluded to, and the whole of the diocese was regarded by the bishop as essentially missionary. The schools throughout the colony were stated to be less flourishing than they were twelve years ago.

A Mr. Francis Burke, a gentleman from Montserrat, had arrived in British Guiana, and applied to Government for a patent to protect an invention which he has discovered to separate and prepare in an efficient manner the fibres contained in the plantain, banana, aloe, and other vegetables, for various manufacturing purposes.

From Peru we learn that the Convention was still in session, and many projects of law were being brought forward by the deputies. Among them was one to suppress Freemasonry and prevent lodges from being held; another proposed that the Jesuits should be expelled, and the same day a counter bill was introduced to legalise their residence in the country. The most extraordinary and important proposition made is the project of law, introduced by Senor Roca, to sell the Chincha Islands.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

At Brussels, an association has just been formed, under the name of the Emancipation Society, the object of which is to organise a system of internments without the co-operation of the Romish clergy.

The Prussian House of Representatives has chosen the Tory Count Galenberg as its permanent President, in preference to Count Schwerin. The number of votes were 191 to 104.

The editor of the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, the organ of the Mazzinian party, has been cited to appear before the Court of Appeal, to answer the charge of having, in a recent article, endeavoured to excuse the crime of Giovanni Pianori, who, some months ago, attempted to assassinate the Emperor of the French.

The Municipal Council of Turin has appointed a committee to consider the expediency of organising a Universal Exhibition at Turin. If the report of the committee be favourable, a Crystal Palace is to be erected, comprising in its centre the Palazzo del Valentino.

The eruption of the volcano of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, is becoming "horribly dangerous." The higher regions of the mountain are flooded with vast tracts of smoking lava, while the streams which have flowed down the side of the mountain spread over a surface of several miles in breadth. The main stream, including all its windings, must be more than fifty miles long, with an average breadth of three miles.

The Emperor Napoleon said to the Neapolitan ambassador at the New Year's reception, "I regret that our relations are not as good as they used to be."

A short time ago, Don Enrique de Bourbon, the brother of the King of Spain, wrote a "dutiful" letter to Queen Isabella stating that he had never spoken ill of her Majesty, and that he had always looked up to her with respect as the Queen of Spain. This, it appears, was an overt step towards a reconciliation of Don Enrique with the Court, from which he has been estranged since the stormy times of 1848. By the advice of her Ministers, Queen Isabella has issued a decree restoring "to Don Enrique de Bourbon, Duke of Seville, the honours and consideration of an Infante of Spain."

Letters from Constantinople say that the unfortunate Lady Ellenborough, whose romantic adventures are too familiar to the public, was lately assassinated in Arabia, by "Le harème d'un Cheik Arabe." The deed is supposed to have been committed at the suggestion of some women who were jealous of her ladyship.

It is believed in official circles in Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria, "as a mark of consideration for his allies," will not permit any very heavy punishment to be inflicted on M. Turr.

The Emperor Napoleon, with fine taste and delicate courtesy, has sent over to the Queen a very pretty

and very precious Christmas gift. It is in the form of a lady's album; and the substance of it is an artistic memorial of Her Majesty's visit to Paris. The drawings are in water-colour, by the most renowned French masters. "The Queen at Boulogne" is by M. Morel Fatio, and the departure from that port by M. Mozin. M. Chavet contributes two illustrations to the Royal album, "The Ball at Versailles" and "The Imperial Supper." "The Queen's Arrival in Paris" is drawn by M. Guerrard. M. Eugène Lami illustrates "The Arrival at St. Cloud." A few other drawings are by artists less known in England. The case which contains these treasures is got up in the most exquisite style, and with all the richness of ornamentation for which French design is renowned. The book we believe was produced for the Emperor at a cost of 1,000 guineas.

The *Waverley*, from Amoy to Lima, with 450 Coolies on board, put into Manila, with the master dead, and disease among the Chinese. The passengers were insubordinate; the mate and crew forced them below, and batted down the hatches; fifteen hours after, 251 Coolies were found dead from suffocation.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EXPERIENCE OF THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

A gentleman in China, writing to a friend in Exeter, says: "The rebellion still continues in China, but is now principally confined to the mountainous parts. The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton were some time since driven away and captured, and the trade has been revived. By report, obtained recently from good authority, it appears that upwards of 70,000 men have been publicly executed in Canton since the commencement of the Chinese new year, on the 17th of February last. The same authority states the number put to death at Shan-king-fu at 27,000, and about 25,000 at the taking of the fort in Blenheim Reach, and the subsequent captures among the villages thereabouts. I believe, however, that the numbers are very much understated. I was at Canton in February last; and visited the rebels at the fort in Blenheim Reach. I went also to the execution ground at Canton, and it stank worse than half-a-dozen slaughter-houses. The sides of the walls were sprinkled and covered with blood. The clothes and 'tails' of the unfortunate wretches were lying in heaps, and the ground was covered with clotted and dried cakes of human blood. In many of the villages near Blenheim Fort, and other places adjoining, houses have been erected where suspected or proscribed persons may commit suicide, and thus save their posthumous reputations, and be buried by their friends; and hundreds are said to have gone to these places (where their bodies would be identified), and put an end to their existence by hanging or taking opium. Many women (probably those who had lost all hopes of support or safety), have also destroyed themselves. Such things as these show how sad is the state of native society, and how wide-spread is the desolation the insurrection had caused in that province. Its results, so far as one can judge, have been unmitigated evils to the people of both parties. On the 9th inst. one of the leaders, named Kam Sin, was put to death by a lingering punishment, having been cut up into 108 pieces. There are three grades of this mode of execution; the other two, where the criminal is divided into twenty-four or thirty-six pieces, not being considered so disgraceful. This leader headed the bands which threatened the north of the city last autumn and winter. More than 300 of lesser note were executed the same day, and on one day last month over 700 were executed. There has been a festival of seven days lately held, something like an All Souls' festival, for the repose of the spirits of the officers and soldiers killed during the contest. One of the most affecting sights connected with the matter is that of a 100 or more coolies, lounging about the streets, waiting for the executions, that they may pounce upon and seize the yet palpitating bodies, to hurry off with them to the pits. I have no doubt that the number of lives lost on both sides throughout the empire, since the rebellion commenced, is 2,000,000.

EXECUTION AT LIVERPOOL.

On Saturday, at noon, Jonathan Heywood underwent the extreme penalty of the law at Kirkdale Gaol, for the murder of his paramour, Margaret Jones, at Rochdale, in July last. As his conviction was effected through a chain of circumstantial evidence, it was hoped that he would make a confession. The wretched man made no confession, but latterly expressed the most sincere repentance for the errors of his past life, and read with attention all the books the chaplain placed before him. And as the hour drew near which was to terminate his earthly existence, he did not manifest the slightest trepidation. The crowd numbered at least 5,000 persons—men, women, and children, all of the lower classes, and not a few passed jokes ill suited to the spectacle they had gone to witness. There were hardened wretches who indulged in profane swearing at the very foot of the gallows. Town missionaries were on the ground, and alternately addressed the crowd, urging the solemnity of the scene, and exhorting to repentance. There were also several tract distributors present, among whom was a lady, named Lee, the wife of a Primitive Methodist preacher. About a quarter to twelve, 10,000 spectators were present. When Calcraft was introduced into the condemned cell, the culprit remained inexorably firm, and submitted to the operation of pinioning without the slightest trepidation. Heywood walked with unflinching steps to the drop, and ascended with self-possession and firmness. Near the top of the stairs he made a bound and jumped two or three steps at once. Leaning

forward, he whispered to Calcraft, "There are a great number of persons present." Calcraft drew the cap over the face, and in a second the wretched murderer was launched into eternity. He lost his mother when about six or seven years of age, and had received less education than any of his brothers, who were a few years his senior. From his earliest childhood he had led a most profligate life. He had several sons, one of whom was in the army. The youngest, a lad about twelve, had an interview with him on this day so night. Although he made no confession of his crime, he never denied that he was the murderer.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

THE PEACE MISSION.

Russian despatches have been received at Berlin announcing that the answer to the Austrian peace propositions has been sent off, and will probably arrive at Vienna on the 13th or 14th instant.

The following article in the *Emancipation Belge* has caused considerable sensation in Paris, and is treated as authentic by the *Patrie* of Monday evening. Its conclusions are nevertheless generally considered premature at Paris. The communication is dated from Berlin:

The friends of peace learn with more grief than surprise of the icy character of the reception accorded by the Emperor Alexander to Count Esterhazy. On being introduced, the Count handed the Austrian ultimatum to his Majesty, adding words of entreaty that he would agree to the honourable conditions from which the Emperor Francis Joseph had firmly resolved never to swerve. The Czar replied not a word to this respectful but firm communication, and confined himself to inquiring of the Count the particulars of his journey and the health of his family. After a second fruitless attempt to bring the Czar to an exchange of explanations, the Count quitted the Palace. The result of this interview has produced a profound sensation at St. Petersburg. The emotion will not be less in Germany when it is known with certainty that Count Esterhazy's mission has miscarried.

The Czar's obstinacy is not unanimously approved of at St. Petersburg, but the intelligence which reaches me from all quarters convinces me that the war party will be uppermost.

The following misty paragraph is transmitted from Frankfurt by telegraph: "The Berlin correspondent of the semi-official *Dresden Journal* states, that the telegraphic accounts received there from St. Petersburg represent the state of negotiations as not altogether unfavourable, there being no reason to fear that Russia will peremptorily refuse to take the new peace proposals into serious consideration."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Independence* states that—"When Count Nesselrode published his circular of the 22nd December, he was aware of the nature of the coming proposals, and his reply will not extend beyond the scope of the terms laid down in his circular."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that—"Colonel Manteuffel had a private audience of the Emperor, and delivered into his hand the letter of which he was the bearer, but nothing more is known of its contents than that it contained a refusal on the part of the Royal writer to assist in enforcing the conditions forwarded by Austria to the St. Petersburg Cabinet."

The *Constitutionnel* admits that the probabilities of a peace daily decline, and that the march of events rather than the will of man are leading us, not to an approaching peace, but to a more extended and energetic war.

KINBURN.

According to a letter from Kinburn, dated December 17, on the 12th a sudden thaw of the ice took place in the Liman of the Dnieper, and the position of our flotilla anchored there became very critical. The vessels which were furthest out at sea were exposed to the shock of enormous masses of ice, by which their chains were broken, and they drifted. The floating battery Lave was one of the vessels adrift, and at one moment it was feared that she would run aground and fall into the hands of the Russians. Fortunately, skilful manoeuvres were successful; the danger was avoided, and the Lave got into the deep water of the Black Sea, from which she returned to the coast of Kinburn. It is thought that the flotilla detached to Kinburn will be recalled to Kamiesch, and that to make up for its withdrawal, the effective force of the garrison of the fortress would be increased.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CODRINGTON.

In a despatch dated Christmas-day, the General says: "Notwithstanding the recent severe weather, the thermometer a few nights ago having fallen nearly to zero, the general state of health of the army has continued good. The roads are in fair working order; and though the efficiency of the locomotive engines was impaired by the frost, the damage has been made good. The final operations on the docks have been somewhat delayed on our side by the influx of water, and by the freezing of pumps. The fire from the forts on the northern side of the harbour continues, and it is at times heavy; but the casualties, I am happy to say, are few. There has been no movement of importance on the part of the enemy in our neighbourhood of late. A detachment of French troops surprised a Cossack post near Talign, a few days ago, killing several men,

and taking the rest prisoners. The general drill of the army makes good progress."

PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 3rd, in the *Independence of Brussels*, says:—

The means of communication by land being now easy, in consequence of the snow and frost, a number of pieces of cannon of a long range, recently cast at St. Petersburg with all the latest improvements, have already been received at Revel, Riga, and other places along the coast. It is intended to construct near these two places new batteries on the coast, capable of matching the artillery of the allied vessels; the experience of the last campaign having proved that English and French guns were able to reach the furthest works of the Russians, whilst the balls of those of the latter fell into the sea, and the shells of their mortars burst without doing any harm to the enemy. The able engineer Jacobi, to whom the Russian Government are indebted for the invention of the submarine infernal machines which, by exploding under the Esmoeth in July last, nearly caused the death of the English Admiral Seymour, has been for some months past entrusted by the High Admiral, the Grand Duke Constantine, with the direction of the works in the Imperial foundries, and he sends out daily new siege guns. In these operations, a number of old bronze cannons which had become useless, owing to the progress made in the construction of engines of destruction, have been employed. Letters from the principal merchants in the Russian ports of the Black Sea, say that in general no confidence is placed in the rumours of peace which had been current in December, and that the conviction was general that in the spring the war would be continued by Russia with extreme vigour. New preparations for defence are being made throughout the country on a formidable scale, in order to oppose the extraordinary means of attack which it is known the Allies are preparing on their side. It is generally believed at Revel and Riga that, on the opening of the navigation, a numerous Anglo-French army will be disembarked in the Baltic provinces, and will advance simultaneously on the two sides of the Gulf.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received from New York to the 26th ultimo.

Congress had again adjourned without electing a Speaker, consequently there is no President's Message. Mr. Bates, at the last division, counted 107, which is one more vote than he had a week ago.

The steam-ship Northern Light has been seized by the Government, as she was about to leave New York on a filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. A large number of the adventurers had been captured. In seizing the Northern Light she had to be brought to with a round shot from a revenue cruiser, which afterwards made the steamer anchor under her guns. The British ship Resolute, abandoned in the Arctic ice, had been taken into Newhaven.

A communication from Washington asserts that at New Orleans upwards of 1,000 men had been organised and armed by Colonel Grant for a descent on Nicaragua.

It is stated that Mr. Marcy's demands upon the British Government require, among other things, the recall of Mr. Crampton, or some other public act of equally signal satisfaction to the United States. Negotiations with the Spanish Government were progressing.

It is said that Colonel Parker H. French, the newly appointed minister from Nicaragua, had presented his credentials at the State department, and that Mr. Marcy refused to recognise him, on the ground that Walker's government had not received a proper endorsement from the people of Nicaragua.

The Hudson's Bay Arctic expedition in search of Franklin had returned, after reaching the place where Franklin's crews were reported to have perished. Dr. Rae's report was fully confirmed. They met Esquimaux in that vicinity who had seen the whites, and gave much valuable information. On the island were discovered the remains of a boat, which had been partially destroyed by the natives for the sake of the wood and the metal fastenings, although there was sufficient left to identify it as belonging to the Franklin expedition, one fragment of wood (now, as well as some other small relics in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company at Lachine), having the name Terror branded on it, while another piece has the name of Mr. Stanley (surgeon of the Erebus) cut upon it, this latter being part of a snow shoe, evidently of English manufacture, being made of oak, a species of wood no man accustomed to use snow shoes would ever select for the purpose. No papers or books, and no human remains were found. The Esquimaux were very friendly, and freely displayed all their treasures obtained from the boat, or found near it, and these consisted principally of the oars, used by them as tent-poles, the boat kettles, the empty preserved meat cases, &c., but no papers, and the natives stated, with every evidence of sincerity, that none had ever been seen or found; everything portable was secured and brought back.

According to a letter in the *Moniteur*, dated Erzeroum, December 12: Yeni Keni, a village some fifty-four miles from Erzeroum, on the road to Kars, is likewise occupied by the Russians, who have collected there large stores of wheat, flour, and barley. The Turkish forces, under the orders of Selim Pasha, are still encamped in the mountains of Devch Boynou. There is no fear of the enemy's attempting now a coup de main against Erzeroum: the exhaustion of his troops and the state of the roads forbid it.

The Paris correspondents of the *Independence Belge* revive the story that the Emperor Napoleon intends placing himself at the head of one of the expeditions on the coming campaign.

Mdlle. Cruvelli has really become the Baroness Vigier. Her marriage was solemnised on Saturday at the mayoralty of the first arrondissement, Paris, and afterwards in a Catholic and a Protestant church, the lady being a Protestant.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE ST. BARNABAS CASE.

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington in reference to his recent judgment in the cause of Mr. Westerton, the churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and Mr. Beal, an inhabitant of the district of St. Barnabas, Finsbury, against the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the incumbent of those districts. He says he still holds that no one can legally introduce ornaments into our churches unless he can show, by reasonable evidence, that they "were in use in the Church of England in the second year of King Edward VI." The bishop, towards the close of his letter, lays great stress upon the offices of the Church, which are too frequently disregarded. The Church in 1562, and the greatest divines, have all exulted in adducing as evidence of our union with the primitive Church against the innovations of Rome:—

Are we, I ask, to be told that ordinances such as this will now be opposed by many of the noble, many of the powerful, not a few even of the professed statesmen of the day? That rampant Protestantism rejoices in fixing ugly names on those who hold them, and hounding on the ignorant multitude to give even more substantial marks of their displeasure—in plain English, are we to be told that these things are very unpopular? But is it the Church's business to be popular? Is popularity the best test of its usefulness? There was once a teacher (was, said I)! Blessed is His holy name, there is a teacher, for His word is an ever-living word, who warned His followers—"If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you." "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." A beloved friend of mine, now no more, one of the most amiable of men, once said to me, in answer to my earnest entreaty that he would manfully maintain and enforce the doctrine which he unhesitatingly held, and avowed that he held, on the grace of baptism—"If I were to venture to do so," said he, "my lady would not endure it." This excellent man "loved not the world," but, unhappily, he feared it. May the many graces which adorned his life be remembered by me for my example, while this one unhappy particular is recorded for the warning of myself and of all whom it may concern.

The convict Abraham Baker underwent the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning at Winchester, for the murder of Naomi Kingswell, at Southampton, on the 14th October last. Since his committal to prison, and especially since his sentence, Baker has been most earnest in making preparation for the change that awaited him. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter to each member of his family, and to the mother of poor Kingswell, all breathing the deepest sorrow for his crime, and expressive of his hope that "through the blood of Christ his Saviour" it was pardoned. He met his end with great calmness.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin, eldest son of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, has been appointed to the Assistant Barristership of the county of Wexford, vacant by the promotion of Matthew B. Sausse, Esq., Q.C., to the Indian bench as puisne judge of the Bombay presidency. He is a Roman Catholic, and a steady adherent of the liberal party.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, the grand jury returned a true bill against Thomas William John Corrigan, for the murder of his wife, Louisa Corrigan, the day after Christmas-day, in Church-street, Minories. It is understood that the trial of the prisoner will be postponed until next session.

MONEY MARKET, THIS DAY.

Great heaviness has prevailed in the Consol Market, to-day, and prices are still drooping. The Three per Cents. have been as low as 85½ to 86; the Reduced, 86 to 86½; and the New Three per Cents., 87 to 87½. Long Annuities, 1860, 3½. India Bonds, 5s.; and Exchequer-bills, 9s. discount.

The demand for Money is active to-day, and the lowest rate of discount in Lombard-street is 5½ per cent.

The Foreign Market is dull, but without leading to any material change in prices. Mexican Three per Cents. are 19½; Portuguese Four per Cents., 45½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents., 86 ex. div.; Turkish Six per Cents., 80½; ditto Small, 80½; ditto New Scrip., 4 discount; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 68 ex. div.; Dutch Four per Cents., 94.

In Railway Shares very little is doing, and the quotations are rather drooping. Bristol and Exeter, 79½; Eastern Counties, 84; Great Northern, 87½; Great Western, 51½; London and Brighton, 93½; London and North-Western, 93½; South-Western, 84½; Midland, 63½; Norfolk, 48; North Staffordshire, 9; South Eastern, 56½.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Very little English wheat was on sale here to-day. The business doing in all kinds was, therefore, limited, at Monday's currency. The condition of the samples was inferior. Foreign wheat may be considered steady. In the quotations no change took place. Floating cargoes supported last week's currency. We had a moderate inquiry for barley, at full quotations. In malt, scarcely any business was doing. There was a moderate inquiry for oats, at previous rates. Beans and peas were very dull, at Monday's decline. Flour commanded full currencies.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of several subscriptions sent to John C. Prince, of Ashton-under-Lyne, the poor Lancashire Poet, to whose case we adverted in a recent Number. We are glad to find that a manufacturing firm in Manchester has offered Mr. Prince as much work at his own trade (that of reed making) as he can do with his own hands. Mr. Prince only requires a small sum to purchase material to enable him to obtain constant employment and extricate himself from the embarrassments which misfortune has brought upon him. If it should be in the hearts of others of our readers to help this poor but deserving author to surmount present difficulties, our Publisher will be happy to forward their contributions, or they can communicate with Mr. Prince direct to 142, Hill-street West, Ashton-under-Lyne. That his Muse is not silent will be seen from the verses, entitled "Sabbath Evening Thoughts," we have inserted elsewhere.

A Friend 5s.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1856.

SUMMARY.

Some twelve days have elapsed since the overtures of peace made through Austria reached the Court of St. Petersburg, but no response has been received. Had the Czar returned a simple "No" it would have been known all over Europe long ere this; but the fact of the full fifteen days being taken to reply to the propositions of the Allies, and of their being formally brought under the consideration of the grand Council of the Empire, shows that Russia has no wish to act precipitately. This delay, and the general current of reports, leads to the conclusion that the Emperor of Russia will neither refuse nor accept these proposals, but make some modified counter-proposition, perhaps conceding something beyond Count Nesselrode's Circular of December 22, with a view to re-open negotiations. Russia can receive no harm, but may gain some objects, by another Conference; though it may fail of securing peace. Acceptance of the Austrian propositions seems out of the question. "Every man deserving the name of statesman, who has given his sanction to the terms which are understood to have been presented to Russia as the conditions of peace," says Mr. Cobden in his pamphlet, "will have made up his mind to the probable alternative of at least three years continuance of war." The contumely cast upon Austria at the present moment in the Russian capital is a sufficient indication of the issue of her peace mission.

The Western Powers have already anticipated the reply of Russia by convening a grand military Council at Paris, under the presidency of the Emperor Napoleon, composed of French, English, and Sardinian officers, to deliberate on the plan of the next campaign. When the sittings of the Council shall have terminated, a report of its conclusions will be laid before the Allied Cabinets, who will, of course, exercise their own judgment in adopting them. There is no question that the operations of next spring will be conducted on a much larger scale than heretofore; and it may be said that a more general belief prevails in the ability of Russia to offer a stubborn, if not a successful, resistance. Mr. Cobden's statement, that we cannot very greatly interfere with Russian commerce, is borne out by the latest facts. Even the *Times* tells us that our Baltic blockade has been far more costly to us than to the enemy. The same authority also describes, with great effect and geographical knowledge, the perils of an Asiatic campaign, and the danger of moving far away from the coast, in a territory barren or laid waste, armies that require a prodigious transport service. The superseding

of Admiral Dundas in the Baltic command, is said to be owing to the gallant officer's immovable belief that Cronstadt is impregnable, and his unwillingness to attempt the rash enterprise; while the impossibility of an army wintering in the dreary regions of Northern Russia, and the season for land operations being confined to some four or five months of the year, seems to preclude extensive military operations. No doubt, however, all these matters will be carefully weighed by the Council which meets this week at the Tuileries—no doubt, they have long been pondered in the busy brain of the far-seeing Louis Napoleon.

Actual news from the theatre of war is brief but significant. Omar Pasha has not only found it necessary to retreat to Souchoum Kaleh on the coast, but has been ordered to re-embark his troops for Trebizonde, that he may unite with the Turkish army now stationed in the neighbourhood of Erzeroum, and prepare for the spring campaign. The British army appears to have been supplied with an abundance of comforts and luxuries on Christmas-day. After long delay, one of the five great docks of Sebastopol has been destroyed by the French. The others are shortly to share the same fate—a sure indication that the allied Governments do not contemplate the permanent occupation of the Russian stronghold.

Very strange is the dead-lock of American politics. Up to Christmas-day the House of Representatives had failed to choose a Speaker, and adjourned without being constituted, and without having heard the President's Message. In a fit of stern decision the House resolved to sit till the difficulty was settled. But even legislators cannot fight against an empty stomach, so the resolution was quietly ignored, and the House took a recess for the day. The result of the "fix" is, that President Pierce's Message has grown too stale for delivery, and has had to be recast.

Twice already in this yet new year has one of the worst sights of the old been exhibited. On Saturday at Liverpool,—yesterday, at Southampton,—a man's life was taken by the executioner. In the one case,—that of Jonathan Heywood, of Rochdale,—the criminal was a man of middle age and intensely obdurate character; impetuous and silent to the last—apparently scorning either to deny or confess the crime proved against him, and dying with an almost exultant self-possession. In the other case, a poor weak-minded lad,—Abraham Baker, who shot a fellow servant in a maudlin frenzy, and was instantly smitten with abject remorse,—is hanged with words of prayer and reparation on his lips. The contrast does not end there. While the spectators of the Southampton execution appear to have been decorous, those at Liverpool were noisy in their ribald jests and comments. And so we teach the people!

The mingled snow and rain that are drearily falling while we write, might make us think of the poor wretched children who shiver, shoeless and tattered, along the miry pavement by day, and crouch on the relentless door-steps by night,—but we have also before us the latest police-court revelation of who are these little ones, and of the reason why we must not hand them the alms one's fingers naturally seek at that miserablest of London sights. Sir Robert Carden instructs us anew, from the Mansion House judgment-seat, that to give a penny to these starvelings is to drop it into the gin-seller's till, and that to give them a bun is to feed their parent's wickedness. We cannot deny it,—and though we recoil from his suggestion to make street almsgiving a legal offence, we admit, as we ever have, that it's a social vice. But something must be done—if not for the sake of people's feelings, for the sake of these little miseries, who are no more offenders than our own dear children in their comfortable homes. Earl Grey, we see with great pleasure, is lending his high influence to the establishment of a Reformatory in the North; and the magistrates of Surrey are doing the same for their district. But if there were reformatories enough to reclaim every juvenile delinquent in the country, it would be nothing to the infant beggars of London. Too young even to pick a pocket,—moved on by the policeman, but never locked up,—the stock-in-trade of their unnatural parents,—disqualified alike for prison, workhouse, and school—they must grow up to crime and be succeeded by their exact images, except some strong hand swiftly interpose.

On another page of to-day's news the eye is caught by a heading that has another association with cold and misery—cold that literally famishes, misery that eats away the very life, but leaves behind an immortal fragrance of honor. There is more last news of Sir John Franklin, alas! the worst news. The second searching party sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company has obtained but too conclusive confirmation of Dr. Rae's discovery. Penetrating, at great hazard, in August last, to the mouth of the Black River, they were shown by the Esquimaux a boat, a

pair of snow shoes, ships' kettles, and a bit of a flag, some stamped with the name of the "Terror" and its officers, some bearing our naval mark. The natives described, by pathetic gesticulations, the manner of our countrymen's death,—repudiated, "with sighs," the imputation of violence,—and related how the last survivor of the heroic band expired in their presence;—"a large and strong man,"—"sitting on the sandbeach, with his head in his hands." Wolves have devoured his flesh—sand and snow have covered up his bones,—intense sterility and cold hide the site of his burial;—but everlasting as those icy mountains, pathless seas, and uninhabitable deserts, "last man,"—last of a long line of true heroes,—yielding up his brave spirit to the God whose smile could brighten even that valley of the shadow of death.

COBDEN'S PEACE PAMPHLET.

Just in the nick of time, and before the suspense with which the country awaits the decision of Russia on the terms of peace submitted by the Allies has been brought to an end, Mr. Cobden, in a pamphlet of some fifty pages, invites public consideration to "the probabilities of the future—a question in which," as he justly observes, "all parties are alike interested."* As we have been favoured with an early copy, and as the work will not be accessible to our readers in general, for a day or two, we do not doubt that a summary of its contents will prove acceptable.

After adverting to the circumstances which attended the expedition to the Crimea—an undertaking which, on the evidence laid before the Sebastopol Committee, he pronounces to have been "a leap in the dark," he thinks it prudent to assume that what happened a year since may occur again, and he deems it, therefore, "the duty of every man to bring to the common stock of knowledge whatever facts or opinions he may possess calculated to shed a ray of light upon the path of triumph or disaster along which both friends and opponents of the war must accompany our national fortunes." This pamphlet must be regarded as Mr. Cobden's contribution to such stock—and a very seasonable and valuable one we take it to be.

Suppose Russia to reject the terms which have been offered her by the Allies—suppose another campaign to terminate in the evacuation by Russia of the Crimean peninsula—"what next?" Mr. Cobden asks. Suppose further, every place within fifty miles of the Black Sea in Southern Russia, in the hands of the Allies—and an army despatched to Tiflis, to drive the Russians from Georgia, and their Transcaucasian provinces—"and then, what next?" he inquires. If Russia carries out her avowed determination to resist to the last extremity every attempt to limit her sovereign rights in her own territory, have the Allies the power of imposing their terms by force of arms? To bring a great nation to abject conditions of peace, you must either capture or destroy their only army, occupy their metropolis, or cut off their supply of food by blockade of their ports. Neither of these methods does he regard as lying within range of practicability—and, hence, he concludes, "the war must become a trial of endurance."

Assuming this much, the first question for consideration is the extent to which Russia is dependent on a maritime foreign trade. This he elucidates by a lucid *resumé* of the *Protectionist policy of Russia*—and he deduces from it this practical inference—that the blockade of the coast of Russia loses its power of coercion, in proportion as she has pursued a course of economical isolation. "You cannot," he says, "ruin parts which a false policy has not allowed to exist, nor impoverish merchants where none have been permitted to flourish, nor by intercepting cargoes of fustians condemn to nakedness a population content with sheepskins, &c." But even were her foreign trade by sea effectually cut off by our cruisers, her facilities for evading a blockade by an overland transit, are such as few other countries enjoy.

The subject of *internal communications in Russia* is illustrated by a group of unquestionable and striking facts. The inhabitants are not averse to long journeys, and such is the cheapness of labour, and the abundance of horses and cattle, that heavy commodities can be moved by land carriage at an incredibly low cost. Mr. Cobden gives his reasons for believing that more than half the ordinary amount of Russian exports find their way out of that country already by overland routes. Of the fifteen millions of exports which have usually come out of Russia, a blockade would not necessarily intercept above three-and-a-half millions—a loss to be borne by sixty millions of people, the gross amount of whose agricultural productions is estimated at 340 millions. But, in addition to this, it has

* What next—and next? By Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. London: James Ridgway, Piccadilly, 1856.

for some time past been the policy of Russia to favour the extension of her overland trade with Asia, at the expense of her maritime foreign commerce. Thus, tea and furs, the two great essentials to the indoor and outdoor comforts of Russian life, are by the operation of her commercial tariff, prohibited importation by sea, and are brought overland from China, Siberia, and even North America. Russia has a large foreign trade which does not pass sea-ward at all, but through inland seas, and down large rivers, where our ships have no access, and where, consequently, they are useless. As to any hope we may have entertained of starving Russian armies into surrender, Mr. Cobden says, "They have in their rear the most fertile country in the world, and so long as their communications with the interior are kept open, all the powers on earth cannot prevent the Russian armies from being fed."

But in order to a due appreciation of our difficulty, the pamphlet proceeds to ascertain, not only the extent of suffering or privation we can inflict on the population of Russia, but also the amount of moral force evoked to sustain them in its endurance. He first passes under review their patriotism and love of country. The Russians, he says, possess, in an eminent degree, the organ of "inhabitiveness." It is a mistake to suppose they have any desire to overrun Western Europe. They are naturally, moreover, the least warlike people in the world. They abhor the shedding of human blood—and hence in deference to the genius of the people, direct capital punishment was professedly abolished nearly a century ago. But nothing is so likely to arouse the energies of a patriotic people as an invasion of their soil. Besides, the entire mass of the male population of Russia is religious—and two-thirds of the congregations, in all the temples of their worship, consist of *men*. They have been told, and they believe, that they are engaged in a struggle for the Greek faith, against their old foes the followers of Mahomet—and they may be easily induced to endure the sacrifices of life and fortune which must attend a protracted struggle, from the belief that they are engaged in a religious war.

Mr. Cobden does not rely much more implicitly on the breaking down of the *finances of Russia*. She is poor—and, therefore, her aggressive power is small—but Mr. Cobden says, "I confess to have felt far more concern and surprise at the disposition to underrate the power of Russia to defend her own territory, than I ever did at the comparatively harmless exaggeration of her resources for an aggressive war." He presents his readers with an analytical estimate of the ordinary income and expenditure of the empire. He enters somewhat minutely into a consideration of its financial prospects under the present war. He seems to anticipate an appropriation of the reserve fund of the bank, and the issue of inconvertible notes—and he thinks that the consequent depreciation of the currency would be so mitigated by the peculiar circumstances of the people, that it would not involve the country in political anarchy, nor array against the Government any great amount of popular discontent.

Our own position and prospects are then brought under examination. In *men* we are already failing, and must fail; for both the habits, and the labour-value of our urban population, will present insurmountable difficulties to the success of the recruiting sergeant. In *money* we are unquestionably in a superior position to that of our foe; but the rapid abstraction, by war loans, of the greater part of the floating capital of the country, from the employment of labour upon reproductive investments, must inevitably hasten on a crisis in the money market. The interest of money will rise, and those who carry on their trade by means of credit will be the first to succumb. Then will come a call for a relaxation of the currency laws. The working people will be subject to intense distress. Already, the condition of the farm labourer is worse than it ever has been within the recollection of living men. Bread is now extravagantly high—and should a bad harvest intervene, whilst the supplies from the Baltic and the Black Sea are still intercepted, the effect upon prices in our market would be most appalling.

Mr. Cobden concludes with a brief statement of what he would do, if he were in the position of the British Government. He would seek to withdraw every British soldier from Russian territory. He would attach no sort of importance to the promises of Russia, as a guarantee for the future. He says that Austria and Germany are as completely identified with us as to all the future objects of the war, as when our Government summoned them to the first conferences. He would therefore appeal, not only to Germany, but to all the States of Europe, small as well as great, for such a union as would prevent the possibility of any act of hostility from the common enemy. And, finally, he would not risk the life of an Englishman, or spend another shilling, for the chance of the barren triumph of extorting

peaceful pledges from the Russian Government—but would endeavour to promote a general reduction of naval establishments at the close of the war. And he thus winds up:—

I should endeavour, then, on the advent of peace, to promote, as far as possible, an approximation on the part of the European Powers, to the naval standard of the United States,—the country possessing the greatest amount of mercantile tonnage. Should the close of the war be signalised by such a general reduction of warlike armaments in Europe as would be involved in this arrangement, it would in all human probability confer a lasting benefit on posterity; and amidst the crimes and errors of the last two years, diplomacy might fairly claim for such a peaceful triumph the respect and gratitude of mankind.

THE AMERICAN MIRROR OF ENGLAND.

The famous designation, "Fourth Estate," by which Edmund Burke expressed his philosophic appreciation of the then infant powers of the Press, does not indicate the entire of its functions. It is not simply a court of initiative legislation—a tribunal for the correction of informal offences. It assumes some of the prerogatives of the very head of the Executive. Latest in development, but not least in importance, is its influence upon international relations—its action as a sort of unaccredited envoy between peoples in a similar stage of civilization.

We had a memorable and rather alarming instance of this last in the article in which two or three months since the *Times* defied the United States to mortal combat. Assuming that the American Government had permitted, and even encouraged, the use of its harbours for the outfit of expeditions against British ships and islands, it reviled that Government much as it occasionally reviles the Government of Turkey,—accused it of being unable or unwilling to restrain its subjects from the worst form of lawlessness, and undertook that England would impose the needed restraint upon the young Hercules of the West, "without relaxing a finger in our gripe on the throat of the monster of the North." Every sensible man in this country awaited with anxiety the effect of so outrageous an attack upon a people who would not be our near kinsmen if they did not deeply feel an insult and quickly accept a challenge. The two Governments were known to have differences sufficiently difficult of adjustment, without the excitement of popular passion. Happily, the better qualities of our common race prevailed. A nation whose every village has its newspaper would not mistake the mendacious insolence of a solitary journal for the voice of an entire people.

But it is now evident that had the *Times* not been solitary in its falsehood and bluster, the consequences would have been very different,—and that, as it is, the character of England suffers much, in the eyes of the American people, from its reflection in the leading columns of that paper. The *Washington Daily Union*, of Dec. 15, devotes an article of enormous length to "the *Times* and the People of England." Fortifying itself with the authority of a French statesman who visited England in the sixteenth century,—and is, therefore, peculiarly qualified to speak of the Englishmen of to-day,—the *Washington Union* assails us as a set of conceited, perverse, and pugnacious islanders; as at once obstinate and fickle—without any opinions of our own, and refusing to be informed by others, yet always ready to follow any who will flatter our capricious self-love. This pleasing image of the parent country, the American journalist beholds in the mirror of our principal daily broadsheet. That the *Times* is independent of ministers and parties, professes to exhibit the public sentiment of the moment, and has a circulation far exceeding its contemporaries, is held to be sufficient proof that we English are the people described. If there were no qualifying circumstances, the proof would be unhappily complete. That there are such circumstances, we at home all know. It is notorious that the *Times* is read, far beyond any other daily paper, for that general superiority in every department of journalism which wealth alone can give; its accurate reporting, its early and reliable intelligence, its authority in commerce, and its eloquent writing. In every public place where it is read, men may be heard grumbling dissent from what they read—in every time of political excitement, it is almost sure to be on the unpopular side. The only class of topics on which it writes with universal acceptance to its own readers, are those of a humanitarian character—but these are frequent enough to constitute most of its power as an organ of opinion. It is rarely in concurrence with the press of the country at large. It not infrequently shocks and pains the moral sense of the whole community. In its licentious moods, nothing is too sacred for its derision—nothing too wild for its suggestion. In short, as a test of national character, it is on a level with journals which our *Washington* contemporary would not like us even to name in connexion with American principle or taste.

Nevertheless, the *Times* does stand, to other countries, as the almost exclusive organ of English sentiment; and that it is so, is a reproach

as well as a misfortune. Foreigners cannot be expected to discriminate between what we are and what we seem to be—between what we say, and what we permit to be said for us. It is ours to abolish the seeming, to put down the medium. We ought to destroy, or at any rate to neutralise, the power that is habitually used to dishonour and endanger us. We ought to discourage that unprincipled class of journals,—a small but incalculably mischievous class,—which would scarcely object to be called unprincipled; which profess—as does the *Times*, in reply to the *Washington Union*—profess, with a shameless abuse of the gift of language, "not to lead, but to reflect public opinion:" as if the public writer could escape from the responsibility of private conviction—or might safely father his reckless errors upon a corporate mind. We ought to require, moreover, that the springs of journalistic action be not covered up; that no hidden wires run from the office of an editor to the office of a Minister; that if not the several contributors to a newspaper, at least its ruling men, announce themselves, so that we may judge of their personal integrity from their personal associations. Disastrous as have been, to some extent, first experiments upon the new liberty of unstamped printing, the power for which we so long contended, we now not the less highly prize,—and that chiefly because we see in it the means whereby, in the hands of right-minded men, our country's good name and best interests may be saved from the peril of evil tongues, speaking from behind masks that magnify as well as conceal.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR CAMBRIDGE.

The labours and influence of Professor Maurice have availed to carry through its first difficulties the London Working Men's College, and to establish a similar institution in the university town of Cambridge. In Red Lion-square, two hundred and fifty-three students have attended during the last term,—and although their payments amount to little more than half the current expenses, the deficiency has been made up by zealous friends of the institution in the faith that it will continue steadily to advance to the point of self-support. Its Cambridge brother starts with even better prospects. We learn from the inaugural address* of the Principal—the Rev. Harvey Goodwin,—that the number of names received for the College before its opening was a hundred and seventy-seven—only forty-seven of whom had failed to attend or pass the preliminary examination; whereas Mr. Maurice started with only one hundred and forty. Mr. Goodwin's coadjutors rather accept than adopt the designation, "Working Men's College;" but the constituents of the two institutions are curiously similar. In London three-fourths of the members are veritable artisans or warehousemen. In Cambridge, the members include nearly every occupation but that of a barber,—and that being a trade likely to go altogether out of fashion in the course of a few years," opines the grave and learned lecturer, "it matters little." The classes most frequented, in London, are those for the study of French, Latin, Music, and Drawing—in Cambridge, those for the study of Mathematics, French, and Drawing. At both the topics of instruction are the same,—except that theology is omitted from the Cambridge list; while Mr. Maurice holds himself bound to offer instruction in theology and politics to those who will receive it.

The occasion of Mr. Goodwin's address was in itself sufficient to justify his concluding allusion to our social state, as not so extremely bad but that its worst maladies may be rooted out. "I think," he says, "we ought not to cherish the notion that this is the 'wretchedest age since time began,' as some persons seem to think. I do not believe that this is at all true. But there is one evil element belonging to this age, which I am not at all disposed to deny, but to acknowledge, though with very great grief, and great apprehension as to its consequences. I mean the very wide separation of orders and classes. We do not experience it in this part of the country to the same extent as in some; but in the manufacturing districts, I have no hesitation in saying that the separation in feeling and interest between class and class, between the employers and the employed, is something altogether dreadful and appalling." We agree with him in believing that a working man's college, founded and conducted by well-educated gentlemen, will tend more than anything to heal that awful breach. When the carpenter, tailor, or shopman sits down in the evening at the same table with his morning customer, how can they but rise up friends? When it is known, moreover, that great sacrifices of time, money, and comfort, have been made

* Education for Working Men. An Address delivered in the Town Hall of Cambridge, by the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Minister of St. Edward's, and Hulsean Lecturer. London: Bell and Daldy.

to provide for all but the very poorest, the best instruction that the rich can buy—when the Working Men's College is seen rising up in the shadow of the patrician university, and sheltered by it—the fact will be an influence far more extensive than the direct participation of its blessings. Great as will be the gains of those who themselves add the graces of learning to the virtues of industry and thrift,—scarcely less will be the general gain of the community whose divisions of social condition are diminished by a happy equality of mental wealth.

THE COUNTY REGISTER.

All persons are entitled to make claims, who, being males, of full age and without legal incapacity, are entitled to "land" of sufficient value as freeholders, copyholders, leaseholders, occupiers, or holders of offices.

Land includes houses and rights in land; as e. g., a fishery, a right of pasture, turbarry, quarry, or mine, tithes, market and fair tolls, rent charges, rents purchased under the land tax acts, but not pews.

Freehold includes estates in fee, entail, and for life or lives. Annual value, if in fee, 40s.; for life or lives, and possessed before June 7, 1832, 40s.; for life, acquired since, 10l., unless in actual occupation.

Copyhold includes the same estates as above, in copyhold or customary tenure, or in ancient demesne, &c. Annual value, 10l.

Leasehold includes any residue of a term originally of not less than sixty years and 10l. annual value—or of not less than twenty years and 50l. annual value. The claimant may be lessee or assignee of original lease, but (unless in actual occupation) not sub-lessee, or assignee of under-lease.

Occupation includes any holding at will from year to year, or otherwise, at *bona fide* rent of 50l. Where joint occupation, then a rent equal to 50l. for each occupier. The holding may be of successive parcels, provided it be contiguous; but each successive holding must all be under one landlord.

Possession.—The freehold and copyhold claimant must have had possession or receipt of rents from 31st January (1856); the leasehold claimant from 31st July (1855.)

Annual Value.—No rate or tax is to be deducted in estimating the value.

Offices.—The tests of qualification are two. 1. The appointment must, in point of law, be for life. 2. The holder must, by virtue of his office, have a sufficient direct interest in land.

An appointment during good behaviour, or without specifying duration if the custom has been to appoint for life, is in law an appointment for life.

A parish clerk, rector, vicar, or perpetual curate holds his office for life. In general, the appointment of a dissenting minister or schoolmaster, is one which the law regards as an appointment for life.

In all these cases, if there be "land" annexed to the office, e. g., a house to live in, of sufficient value, the holder is entitled to vote, and should claim accordingly.

[In practice, it is found the most easy, convenient, and safe method of qualifying for the county franchise (especially where several join), to invest 50l. (each) in the purchase of a rent charge of 2l. 2s.—duly secured by powers of distress and entry (with notice of the grant upon the title deeds) upon a freehold house, &c., of adequate value, occupied or managed by the owner. Where the registration is attended to, these are observed to be not difficult to meet with; solicitors' charges are moderate—the price satisfies the Revising Barrister as to the *bona fide* value—the nature of the security ensures facility of transfer—and the grantor of the rent charge, from the amount and residuary character of his remaining interest, can be trusted to manage the property for the common benefit.]

MR. CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE'S LECTURES ON MOLIERE.

Who knows anything particular about this great Frenchman; one of the truest and kindest of wits? Not, certainly, "the general reader," who will probably be surprised to hear that Molière, whose name is still a current word, lived two hundred years ago. We all recollect that he used to read his plays over to his old housekeeper for her approval; and perhaps twenty out of those who see this notice may be aware that he is the father of the sayings,—"The true Amphitryon is the Amphitryon that gives dinners;" and "The jealous love most, the unjealous love best;" and that the often quoted "*Que diable va-t-il faire dans cette galère?*" comes from his *Fourberies de Scapin*. But after all, Molière is underrated, and little read. Mr. Cowden Clarke has been delivering, at the London Institution, a series of very able and pleasing lectures, aiming at the popularisation of this great man from whom we read a few select scenes in our *Recessit Chais* at school, to forget him for the rest of our lives. Mr. Clarke has had crowded and eager audiences, and we hope he will have many more, as crowded and as eager, in other quarters, before he leaves England. His advertised repertoire, as a lecturer, is rich, varied, and stimulating, and the literary institutions of the country will empty it many times over previously to his departure, if their committees know their business as caterers for the public.

Mr. Kitchen, manager for a farmer at Ashfield, seems to have been drowned in Lochnacraig, in the hills, while attempting to cross the ice. He was missed; when search was made, his staff and hat were seen on the ice in the centre of the loch; but no one could venture thither, as the ice was too weak.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.

At the adjourned meeting of the Crystal Palace Company, on Friday, the report of the committee, suggesting several plans to improve the position of the enterprise, was with some modification unanimously adopted. The solicitor of the company read the heads of a bill, for increasing the capital of the company to 1,135,000l., and for authorising the purchase of a lease of Dulwich Wood, the issue of life-tickets, &c. The proceedings did not go with perfect smoothness. Sir Joseph Paxton indignantly rebutted imputations made against him at the previous meeting by Alderman Wilson—that he had led the company into unprofitable land-purchases; that he desired to purchase land for himself; and that he was drawing 1,000l. a week from the company. Sir Joseph admitted his desire to become the owner of Bookhill—he had openly offered to purchase it at a price fixed by arbitration. Alderman Wilson intimated that he still desired explanation on the subject of 1,000l. per week. Mr. Scott Russell explained, that Sir Joseph might have drawn 1,000l. in one week for the wages of the servants, yet as the whole amount so paid to him was only 17,000l., the Alderman's statement was impossible. The discussion gradually concentrated upon the business of the day; and the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to its chairman, and of confidence in Sir Joseph Paxton.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

The Principal of the Working Men's College (the Rev. Frederick Maurice), Red Lion-square, thus reports on the state and progress of that institution for the past year:—As more than a year has now passed since the opening of the Working Men's College, we wish to give some account of our intentions and of our doings. Without considering it possible or desirable to determine who do or do not fall within the class of working men, we have invited all who bear that name, or are willing to be associates with those who bear it, to join our college. By adopting this title, we have pledged ourselves to meet our students not only as students, but as men; we have declared that we think them capable of working with their books in the evening as they work with their tools in the morning, steadily and regularly. Many of our anticipations have been belied or modified by our first year's experience; but everything which has happened has strengthened us in the conviction that our fundamental principles are sound, and that if we act upon them consistently the working people will feel their truth more and more. Our pupils have met us freely and cordially; their diligence has been greater than we believe, we should have met with in any other class; they have not lounged at lectures, but taken part in lessons. Generally they have preferred the subjects which demand most thought and most application. The number of pupils in attendance on classes during the first year was, for each of the four terms respectively, 145, 155, 158, 174. The number for the term just concluded has been 233. The Bible class held on Sunday evenings, being open to all students without fee, no record is kept of its numbers, but it has been among the most numerous attended. The subjoined table is a classification of the students of the college, according to their various trades and employments. The reader will perceive, if he examines it, that though nearly a fourth of the college consists of clerks and accountants, fully three-fourths are actual handicraftsmen: Operatives, building trades (carpenters, &c.), 18; cabinet-makers, upholsterers, pianoforte-makers, gilders, frame-makers, decorators, 14; jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock-makers, opticians, instrument makers, 12; draughtsmen, lithographers, map engravers, 6; modellers, designers, wire workers, 6; engineers, machinists, 8; wood turners, wood engravers, 3; printers, compositors, bookbinders, 14; bootmakers, tailors, 10; miscellaneous, 10; clerks, 53; tradesmen, tradesmen's assistants, and warehousemen, 36; professional men, 17; schoolmasters, teachers, 8; sundry occupations, 18; total, 233.

The College is far from self-supporting; though, by the help of friends, it is entirely out of debt. "The payments for students," says the report, "are only equal to little more than half of our current expenditure. It would be quite otherwise if our rooms, which we use only during the evenings, could be turned to account for other educational purposes during the day. We are not without hopes that both our usefulness and our income may be increased hereafter in this way."

A similar institution has been set on foot at Cambridge, and it is expected that a third will be opened at Oxford next term.

REFORMATORIES FOR CRIMINALS.

A numerously attended meeting of the nobility, clergy, and gentry residing in the counties of Durham and Northumberland was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday afternoon, to take into consideration steps for the establishment of an efficient reformatory school for the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Newcastle, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, the present small school being unequal to the requirements of the district. Earl Grey, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, occupied the chair; and in the course of his opening remarks he said he trusted that the principle of making the parents punishable for the offences of their children committed while under their care was one which would never be lost sight of; that inability to pay the money would be no reason for excusing them from making payments, for if the parent could not pay any money he should, at all events, pay, by suffering the

penalty of his own misconduct. The law to some extent recognised the principle upon which these schools were founded. But he confessed that he regretted it had not done so a little more completely, because they were aware that, as the law stood at present, no child could be sent to the reformatory school until he had committed some rather serious offence, or had been committed to prison for a fortnight. Now, this was hardly consistent with the very principle of the law. They dealt with these children, not as culprits, but as victims of an influence from which they wished to rescue them. If so, the sooner society interfered the better. They should not put off interference until the child had become hopelessly corrupted. In the same manner, while Parliament had given power to send children to schools of this description, it had provided no means by which such schools could be established. Under the law as it at present stood, neither the general Government nor the local authorities were empowered to apply money in building schools and preparing them for the reception of these children. That had been left entirely to voluntary subscriptions. This was a state of the law which it appeared to him could not permanently continue. He did not, however, in some measure regret that in the first instance this course had been taken. Parliament, no doubt, acted wisely in leaving it at first to voluntary agency; and for this reason: The success of these establishments depended entirely upon the manner in which they were conducted, and it was the spirit of real Christian kindness in their conductors which could alone give them an influence over the minds of the children submitted to their care, and render this great experiment as successful as it ought to be. He believed they were more likely to obtain efficient agency in schools established by voluntary action rather than in those maintained by funds levied by taxation. Lord Ravensworth moved, and Mr. Sopwith, of Allenhurst, seconded, the first resolution, to the effect that the Legislature having sanctioned the principle of committing juvenile offenders to reformatory schools, it is highly desirable that the intentions expressed by Parliament should be fully carried into effect, in order that the sources from which criminals are continually being recruited may be entirely cut off. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., Mr. Ingham, M.P., and numerous other gentlemen, in favour of the establishment of a reformatory for the northern counties.

At the Epiphany Quarter Sessions for Somersetshire, which commenced at Taunton on Tuesday, the chairman (Mr. W. Miles, M.P.) reported progress for the committee which was appointed at the last session to consider the best mode of organising and carrying out a reformatory for the county of Somerset. That committee met at Bridgewater on the 20th November last, when returns were laid before them, from which it appeared that 250 children under the age of seventeen years had been annually convicted at assizes and sessions. The committee thought it was impossible the whole expenses could be borne by private subscriptions, but until the Government took up the subject it appeared desirable that private benevolence should be appealed to for the purpose of organising a reformatory school for the county, or for sending the juvenile offenders committed in Somersetshire to those schools which were already established. He (the chairman) had undertaken to prepare the rough draught of a petition to Parliament upon the subject, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions for adoption. That petition had been prepared, and after setting forth, that from returns presented to the House of Commons, it appeared that 17,000 children under the age of seventeen were annually convicted at assizes and sessions in England and Wales, and that the reformatory schools at present in operation were only capable of containing 640 inmates, it urged upon the Legislature the necessity of making a law under which rates might be levied for building and maintaining such schools. The petition also prayed that power might be given to counties and boroughs to unite together, where considered desirable, in building one institution to be used in common. He had inquired into the arrangements and discipline of some of the schools, and, among others, that of Mr. Sydney Turner's at Redhill, which was conducted on a system which he believed nothing could excel. Mr. Turner would be glad to receive their boys who were under sentence, but at the same time some provision must be made for the reception of the girls, and he knew of no institutions in which they could be placed except those conducted by Miss Fry in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, and Miss Carpenter, at the Red Lodge, Bristol. His recommendation would be that the Court should immediately enter into a subscription. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. E. A. Sanford, and other magistrates expressed their concurrence in the recommendations of the committee, and their readiness to subscribe towards carrying those recommendations into effect. Eventually it was determined that the committee should be again called together to determine in what manner the subscriptions should be raised and expended, and the committee was reappointed for this purpose, the following magistrates being added to the number: Sir P. Acland, Sir A. Hood, Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Knatchbull, M.P., Mr. H. G. Langton, M.P., Mr. W. H. G. Langton, M.P., Mr. Badcock, and Mr. Harford. At a recent meeting of the magistrates of the county of Surrey, a committee was appointed to consider the best means of establishing reformatory schools in the county for juvenile criminals. The result has been a report from the committee for the consideration of the justices at the next quarter sessions, in which the committee give an opinion that the means available for the reformation of juvenile offenders in the county are entirely inadequate, and they recommend that reformatory schools should be established.

CAUSES OF THE FALL OF KARS.

The letters from Constantinople are still filled with discussions on this question. The *Times* correspondent writes: "The arrival of Dr. Sandwith and the particulars of the siege which reach us daily have given quite a tragic character to the history of Asia during the last two months. Hitherto only the general features of heroism on one side and villany on the other were known; but now we see by degrees the *dramatis personæ* appearing and speaking for themselves. If one listens to this tragedy one can scarcely believe that it is not fiction. The despised Turkish army of Asia—that rabble about which everybody seemed to despair—is converted, by the energy and moral superiority of a few officers, into a heroic little band, whose discipline, put to the severest test by famine and despair, cannot be surpassed by the first soldiers in the world. Although numbers were daily dying from starvation no excesses occurred; in the batteries, where there were always three days' provisions, the famished sentry paced about within reach of them without allowing himself to be overcome by the temptation. It was the story of Tantalus a thousand times, but more nobly, repeated, for it was moral courage, not physical impossibility, which prevented them from satisfying the cravings of hunger. The inhabitants themselves were scarcely behind the troops in the display of unselfishness. While they had anything left themselves they shared voluntarily with their defenders, and deprived themselves even of their beds to give comfort to some poor fellow in the hospital."

After pointing out the impossibility of a sortie by the emaciated garrison, the correspondent discusses the question why the town was not previously provisioned. "First, as regards the munitions of war, it will be scarcely credited that only *three days'* ammunition was in the town for the guns of position. The secret was well kept, and the Russians will have discovered it only after taking possession of the town, for, had they known it, they would certainly have made a few successive false attacks, which would have soon exhausted the ammunition of all the heavy guns. This was the case in a frontier town, exposed a moment to an attack of the enemy, while mountain of ammunition encumbered the magazines at Erzeroum and Trebizonde. Halett Bey, the Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Asiatic army, is under inquiry in consequence."

"The starvation which led to the final surrender of the garrison in less than four months tells its own tale. An exposed fortress like Kars, the key of the surrounding country, ought to have had at least one, if not two years' provisions in it, while the garrison received even in the second month half, and in the end a quarter of a ration. Tahir Pasha, the defterdar, or commissary general, is accountable for it. Notwithstanding repeated requisitions from General Williams, from the very beginning, he found pretexts for refusing. Had it been left to him, the town would have been absolutely without any provisions at all at the beginning of the investment; fortunately, General Williams took the matter into his own hands, and thus was enabled to hold out so long; but the difficulties thrown in his way were such that, with all his energy, he could not complete his arrangements. While the garrison of Kars was starving, the defterdar, seized by an unaccountable economical fit, bargained with the muleteers, and insisted on a difference of a few paras, the result of which was that no bargain was concluded at all. Plenty of grain was in the stores of Erzeroum, but the pretext was the want of animals to carry it. There are, however, numberless donkeys in the town, and when it was proposed to employ them the defterdar's objection was that it would be a shame to employ donkeys for the commissariat of the Imperial army. During the siege itself there were persons who offered to take grain to Kars at their own risk, and again economical pretexts prevented this."

"In the medical department, likewise, peculation had left the town utterly unprovided. It was not the quantity about which one would complain, but the quality, for hundreds of cases arrived containing the most useless drugs, while all essential things were not provided. Instead of the instruments necessary for field surgery, cases containing obstetric instruments came out in quantities; cosmetics and other curious medicines, enough for the whole population of Asia Minor, formed the chief portion of the medical supplies."

"The reason of this is easily explained: the person who had the contract for this kind of supply bought as cheaply as possible all kinds of unsaleable articles in all the back shops of Pera and Galata, and charged them at a high price to the Turkish Government, giving a reasonable profit to those whose interference would have been inconvenient. The consequence is that the Turkish Government owes him at this present moment 7,000,000 piastres for the supply of medicines to the army, and this to a man who had three years ago not credit for 7,000 piastres! He is likewise under investigation."

THE RUGELEY POISONING CASE.

Palmer, in the first days of his confinement, seemed inclined to prefer death by starvation to a public trial. He only consented to eat when he was told that he would be forced to eat. He is now in good health. The insurance on the life of his late brother Walter amounted to no less than 23,450*l.*; the offices refused to pay, on the ground of fraud. The police are endeavouring to discover what became of the large sum of money which Mr. Cook had in his possession just before his death; soon after that event, Palmer paid away some large bank-notes. It is reported that Professor Taylor has discovered arsenic in the intestines of Mrs. Palmer.

A very remarkable incident in the proceedings at this stage occurred. The purport of a private letter

addressed by Professor Taylor to Mr. Gardner, the counsel for the prosecution, reached the prisoner—how, no one could tell. Immediately on learning the contents of the Professor's letter, Palmer wrote to the coroner. The contents of this letter are not known. After the inquest on Wednesday, Captain Hatton, the head of the Staffordshire police, applied for the letter; saying that there was clearly a traitor somewhere, and that it was necessary the police should have a copy of the letter. The coroner determined to send it to Sir George Grey.

A report from Stafford says, statements implicating Palmer in the sudden deaths of individuals, of recent or comparatively remote occurrence, in and around Rugeley, become day by day more rife, and are day by day more readily received by the public as demonstrated facts; and if only a small proportion of these statements should turn out to be true, Palmer, the surgeon of Rugeley, will leave behind him a fame as a poisoner, compared with which that of a Lafarge, a Brinvilliers, or even a Borgia, will dwindle into insignificance.

On Monday, Captain J. H. Hatton, the chief of the Staffordshire county police, had an interview with Sir George Grey, and was afterwards engaged in inquiring into the death of Mr. J. Parsons Cook. It is believed that he has succeeded in gaining most important evidence, which will be forthcoming at the trial of the alleged poisoner in March next.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Mary Palmer, the wife, and Mr. Walter Palmer, the brother of the accused, which was to have been held this day (Wednesday) is postponed until Friday, when it will be held at nine o'clock, in the Town Hall. It is expected to last all Friday and Saturday, as a large number of startling circumstances, which have come to the knowledge of the coroner and police, will be strictly inquired into.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Windsor. The Queen has driven out in an open carriage, weather permitting; and Prince Albert, with Prince Ernest, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, Prince Edward and Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, have largely indulged in shooting. Prince Albert has also hunted.

of the young Princes have several times attended Mr. Faraday's lectures at the Royal Institution. Mr. Faraday had an audience of the Queen on Friday, on his return from a mission to the King of Siam. Amongst the visitors at the Castle have been Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Hardinge, the Prince of Salerno, the Prince de Joinville, Sir Edmund Lyons and the Count of Flanders.

The Earl of Carlisle occupied himself for a considerable time on Saturday in distributing clothing and blankets to upwards of 360 poor families in the suburban parishes of Castleknock, Blanchardstown, and Chapelizod, all of which are in the vicinity of the vice-regal lodge. His Excellency was assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, the Rev. Mr. Wilcocks, and the Rev. Mr. Duncan.

Captain R. McClure has received the honour of knighthood.

The petition to Parliament from the civil servants of the Crown who entered since 1829—about 11,000 in number—praying to be put upon an equality with their fellow-servants who entered before that year, as regards the scale of pension and the abolition of the oppressive tax of 5 per cent. upon their salaries, two-thirds of which do not exceed 86*l.*, has been signed by 9,105 Government employees.

Sir George Seymour has succeeded Sir Thomas Cochrane as naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

The *soirée* to Messrs. Gibson and Bright, M.P.'s for Manchester, takes place on Monday, the 28th inst., in the Corn Exchange. "In connexion with the forthcoming *soirée* (says the local *Examiner*), we find the old, influential, and well-known names, names which, as in past conflicts, will be the watchwords of victory in any future contest; and the meeting itself will, no doubt, furnish another demonstration of the admiration and respect with which the electors regard the distinguished men who have so long, so ably, and so faithfully represented them in Parliament."

The friends of Mr. Thwaites, the new Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, are about to give him a dinner on the occasion of his leaving Southwark.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, with the approbation of the Lord Chancellor, have appointed John Forster, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be their Secretary, on the resignation of R. W. S. Lutwidge, Esq., appointed a Commissioner. Mr. J. Forster is well known in the literary world for his extensive acquirements, and long and honourable connexion with the *Examiner* newspaper.

The reported death of Mr. Joseph Barker, circulated by the *New York Herald*, is unfounded.

The obituary of the week includes two peers—the Marquis Townsend and the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.T., the latter of whom is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son George William Frederick, Earl Bruce.

Mr. Milner Gibson will, soon after the reassembling of Parliament, move for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Oath of Abjuration.—*Morning Advertiser*.

M. Balfe has returned to England, after a long and prosperous campaign in Russia, Germany, and Italy.

Major Reed, Mr. Apsley Pellatt, and Mr. Oliveira, are to apply in the coming session for leave to re-introduce the bill which they brought forward last year, for conferring the elective franchise upon persons, not being aliens, who are assessed with

income-tax, but are not upon a register of electors for any part of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has arrived at Hughenden Manor, on a visit to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.

It is now understood that the title to be taken by Baron Parke will be that of Lord Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, in the county of York.

Rear-Admiral Lord Adolphus FitzClarence is in a very critical state, arising from the relapse of a stubborn attack of gout, from which the noble and gallant Admiral had been suffering for the last three weeks.

The Mastership of Clare Hall has become vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Webb, D.D., who held it for the lengthened period of forty years (having been elected in 1815), and at the time of his decease was the senior Master in the University.

Admiral Lyons, on Friday, at an early hour, had an interview with Sir C. Wood at the Admiralty, after which he proceeded to the War-office, and had an audience with the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, Lord Panmure, and other distinguished personages. It is reported that Sir Edmund will be immediately appointed Chief Commander of the Allied Baltic Fleet.

Mr. James Grant, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, has been studying for the church, and is shortly to come before the Presbytery of London for examination.—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

Mr. Bramwell has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in the place of Sir James Parke. The elevation of Mr. Bramwell to the Bench (says the *Times*), will be received with general satisfaction by the Bar. As a sound lawyer, as an acute pleader, as a man of clear head and great learning, he has long been known to the profession. So that there would seem to be a peculiar propriety in selecting him as the successor of Baron Parke—a judge who was distinguished for precisely similar qualities of mind. Mr. Baron Bramwell will, we trust, in his method of dealing with the Crown cases, give as much satisfaction to the police as he certainly will do in all civil proceedings. In this respect only Mr. Baron Bramwell has his reputation to make.—*Times*.

Mr. Serjeant Miller has been appointed judge of the Leicester County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Burnaby.

It is well known that Mr. Macaulay's health is by no means such as his friends and admirers would wish it to be. A gentleman who saw and conversed with him for a short time only a few weeks ago, states, that he experiences great difficulty in conversing even for a short time.—*Dumfries Standard*.

Miscellaneous News.

The *Cork Examiner* states that the quantity of potatoes at present to be found in the possession of the farmers throughout the country generally greatly exceeds the estimate formed at the close of the harvest.

Within twenty years the number of weavers in Paisley have decreased by thousands. This autumn, a trade enumeration gave only 2,400 weavers—500 less than the total six months before.

The first company completely registered under the Limited Liability Act: was the London, Manchester, and Foreign Warehouse Company, on the 28th Dec. Business has been commenced.

The "Imperial Hotel Company" have deposited at the Private Bill Office a draught of a bill for establishing a gigantic hotel on the site of the present National Gallery. The capital proposed is 1,000,000*l.*

A verdict of Wilful Murder has been returned at the coroner's inquest against Edward Harvey and Harriet Ray, of Hackney. From the evidence it appeared that two of their children, aged respectively seven and five years, had been starved to death.

On Wednesday night week, William Bone, aged twenty-one, proceeded, in company with his sweetheart, to spend the evening in a dancing saloon in Newman-street. He was in the highest spirits and the best apparent health. He had gone through four dances, when just at the conclusion of the last he complained of having a headache, and immediately fell down senseless on the floor. He shortly afterwards died.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper, of the East India service, and Miss Smithwick, to whom he was shortly to have been married, have perished in a dreadful manner at Kilkeel. They and some friends went, during stormy weather, to see the "Puffing Cavern"—a hole in the rocks through which the sea boils up with great force; a huge wave swept them from the rock, they were drawn into the raging cauldron, and were seen no more; their horrified companions, who were drenched by the same wave, could render no aid.

"The French" are at length about to "over-run" London. On Monday morning, the first instalment of the London omnibus connexion was passed over to the French Compagnie Générale, and was duly worked by them through the day. This was the Holloway line, belonging to Mr. Wilson, and remarkable as the largest connexion in the world. It consisted of fifty omnibuses, with 500 horses, employing about 180 men, all of whom are now in the service of the Anglo-French "General Omnibus Company of London." The "times," or goodwill, considered to be of equal value with the vehicles, &c., were also made over as part of the bargain. A similar transfer was executed yesterday by Mr. Leonard Willing, the oldest omnibus proprietor in London, who, with others, conveyed to the same parties the Stoke Newington and Kingsland and Dalston line in toto, comprising twenty-two omnibuses,

200 horses, and seventy employees. The French Company's intended system of "correspondence" (by which a person getting into an omnibus in any part of London may be conveyed, at one charge, to any point of destination by the mutual exchange of passengers) does not come into action until their new carriages are built and their purchases of the other London lines are completed. The difficulty of weaving into a continuous network the heterogeneous lines of London omnibus traffic can be readily imagined.

The Rev. Ebenezer Davies, the plaintiff in the well-known libel case, appeared in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Wednesday, under the Protection Act, for a day to be named for the final order. Mr. Sargood opposed on the part of Mr. Pratt, the publisher of the *British Banner* newspaper, and Mr. Ballantine supported. The debts in the schedule were £1,447 15s. 6d., and were nearly all incurred on account of the action. The insolvency was attributed to the award in the action, "*Davies v. Pratt*." The insolvent received his protection to the 23rd inst. The chapel in the Caledonian-road has been put up for sale by the mortgagee.

John Judd, a labourer, living at Matching-green, was found in a pond in Abbots Roothing, on Saturday week. He had spent the greater part of the previous Wednesday at the public-house, and left in the afternoon between four and five to go home. The pond in which he was found is by the side of the footpath there, and it is supposed he accidentally slipped in. There was no appearance of violence about him, and his pockets had not been touched. He was not seen alive after Wednesday afternoon, and on Saturday morning his brother dreamt that he was drowned in this particular pond, and when he got up went to his master and then to the police-constable, and told him his dream. They at once went to the pond and found deceased.

An inquest was held on Thursday, at Royston, on the body of Ann Tokey, who had been burnt to death. The poor girl had been reading a book on the night of Monday, but, sitting on the stool before the fire, had fallen asleep, when by some means her clothes caught fire, and she ran up to her brothers' bed-room a mass of flames. He tried to put out the fire with his clothes and those of his brothers who were in the bed with him; but not succeeding, and the flames beginning to communicate with the bed clothes, he begged his sister to run down stairs, which she did into the street, and there ran up and down, one body of fire flaming considerably above her head. Almost instantly her father and mother came up, and she was thrown on to the wet road, and rolled over, and the flames were extinguished, and she was wrapt in a blanket and carried home, when she died at half-past four the next morning. The view of the body was awful in the extreme. Verdict—Accidentally Burned.

Literature.

The Principles of Psychology. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of "*Social Statics*." London: Longman and Co.

THIS is no work to be dealt with briefly or inconsiderately; nor to be criticised at all within the space, or in the manner, proper to the newspaper. We propose simply to describe it; and this we can do, easily and correctly, by the aid of the author's own characterization of the several parts of which the work consists.

The First Part is entitled *General Analysis*; its essential portion was published, two years ago, in the *Westminster*, under the title "*The Universal Postulate*." It is an inquiry concerning the basis of our intelligence; and seeks to ascertain the fundamental peculiarity of all modes of consciousness constituting knowledge in the true and proper sense. The Second Part is the *Special Analysis*; and aims to resolve each species of cognition into its components; and by this decomposition, so to speak, of cognitions, both the most involved and the simplest, to make apparent the common nature of all thought, and disclose its ultimate constituents. These Analytical portions of the work deal with the phenomena of intelligence subjectively, and are confined to human intelligence: the remaining parts are Synthetical, and deal with the phenomena of intelligence objectively, and so include not human intelligence only, but intelligence under every form. The *General Synthesis*, setting out with an abstract statement of the relation subsisting between every living organism and the external world, and arguing that all vital actions whatever, mental and bodily, must be expressible in terms of this relation; proceeds to formulate, in such terms, the successive phases of progressing life, considered apart from our conventional classifications of them." From the close of this Third Part, we take an extract, which, to those knowing something of the subject, will convey an idea of the author's doctrine: the italics are ours:—

"Thus then we find variously illustrated in detail, the truth enunciated at the outset, that all vital phenomena are directly or indirectly in correspondence with phenomena in the environment. Whether the kind of Life contemplated be that embraced by *Physiology*, or that of which *Psychology* treats, it equally consists of internal changes that mediate or immediately conform to external co-existences and sequences. The assimilative process going on in a plant, and the reasoning by which a man of science makes a discovery, alike exhibit the adjustment of inner relations to outer relations. . . . By comparing the phenomena of mind with the most nearly allied group of phenomena—those of bodily life—and inquir-

ing what is common to both groups, a generalisation was disclosed which we find on examination really does express the essential character of all mental actions. Regarded as they have been in the foregoing chapters, under every variety of aspect, the manifestations of intelligence are universally found to consist in the establishment of correspondences between relations in the organism and relations in the environment; and the entire development of intelligence is seen to be nothing else than the progress of such correspondences in space, in time, in speciality, in generality, in complexity. . . . As the progress of organisation and the progress of the correspondence between the organism and its environment, are but different aspects of the evolution of Life in general, they cannot fail to harmonise. And hence, in this organisation of experiences which we call intelligence, there must be that same continuity, that same subdivision of function, that same mutual dependence, and that same ever-advancing consensus, which characterise the physical organisation. The correspondence between the organism and its environment, while becoming in each higher phase more special and heterogeneous, must ever remain, as it has been from the beginning, one and indivisible. . . . Fundamentally considered, INTELLIGENCE HAS NEITHER DISTINCT GRADES, NOR IS CONSTITUTED OF FACULTIES THAT ARE TRULY INDEPENDENT; but that its highest phenomena are the effects of a complication that has arisen by insensible steps out of the simplest elements. . . . Evidently, then, the classifications current in our philosophies of the mind can be but superficially true. Instinct, Reason, Perception, Conception, Memory, Imagination, Feeling, Will, &c., &c., can be nothing more than conventional groupings of the correspondences; or subordinate divisions among the various operations which are instrumental in effecting the correspondences."

The Concluding Part founds on "the fundamental truth," as the author deems it, expressed above, a *special synthesis*; in which,—after exhibiting "that gradual differentiation of the psychical from the physical life which accompanies the evolution of Life in general,"—the Nature and Genesis of the different modes of Intelligence, known as Instinct, Reason, Feeling, Will, &c., are described as phases of the correspondence indicated in the general analysis, and in terms of the relation between the inner and outer phenomena. And here we shall string together a few passages which will show how the author has developed, in its application to psychical life in particular, the doctrine previously set forth, and what are some of the more important results at which he has arrived:—

PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.—"The phenomena forming the subject matter of Physiology, exhibit themselves as an immense number of different series bound up together [both simultaneous and successive changes]; those forming the subject matter of Psychology, exhibit themselves as but a single series [successive changes only]. (p. 491.) . . . At first sight, this may be supposed to constitute an impassable distinction between the two. Such, however, is by no means the fact. Even were the highest psychical life thus absolutely distinguished from physical life, which we shall presently see reason to doubt, it would still be true that psychical life, in its earlier and lower phases, is not thus distinguished; but that the distinction arises only in the course of that progression by which life in general attains to its more perfect forms. (p. 492.) . . . Originally, the particular kinds of change forming the germ of psychical life, were, like those out of which physical life arises, both simultaneous and successive; and it is but by slow steps that they have come to be distinguishable as successive only." (ib.)

THE LAW OF INTELLIGENCE.—"A continued series of changes being thus the subject matter of Psychology, it is the business of Psychology to determine the law of their succession (p. 505). . . . All life, whether physical or psychical, being the combination of changes in correspondence with external co-existences and sequences; it results, that if the changes constituting psychical life, or intelligence, occur in succession, the law of their succession must be the law of their correspondence. . . . The fundamental condition of vitality is, that the internal order shall continually be adjusted to the external order. . . . Necessarily, then, the order of the states of consciousness is in correspondence with the order of phenomena in the environment (p. 506, 7). . . . The subject of our inquiry must be—the law of the connexion between any two successive states of consciousness—the law of the elementary psychical change (p. 508). . . . The occurrence of any relation between states of consciousness, being, in itself, nothing else than the exhibition of the fact, that the cohesion of the antecedent and consequent states was greater than the cohesion between the antecedent and any other state; it follows inevitably, that, to effect the adjustment, the cohesion of the states must vary as the cohesion of the phenomena represented by them. The law of intelligence, therefore, is, that the strength of the tendency which the antecedent of any psychical change has to be followed by its consequent, is proportionate to the persistency of the union between the external things they symbolize. (p. 510.) . . . Only in virtue of this can there be that adjustment of internal to external relations, without which life is impossible; and only on the supposition of such a law can we explain the facts, that relations which are absolute in the environment are absolute in us; that relations which are probable in the environment are probable in us; that relations which are fortuitous in the environment are fortuitous in us. Unquestionably, therefore, this law is the law of intelligence." (Pp. 520–1.)

THE GROWTH OF INTELLIGENCE.—"The organism is placed amidst an infinity of relations of all orders. It begins by imperfectly adjusting its actions to a few of the very simplest of these. To adjust its actions more exactly to these few simplest is one form of advance. To adjust its actions to more and more of these simplest is another form of advance. To adjust its actions to successive grades of the more complicated, is yet another form of advance. And to whatever stage it reaches, there are still the same three kinds of progression open to it." (P. 522.)

EXPERIENCE.—"The inner cohesions are adjusted to the outer persistencies by an accumulated experience of those outer persistencies. . . . So conclusive is the proof of

this experience-hypothesis, that in respect to the great mass of psychical phenomena, no one doubts it. Only in respect to a particular order of psychical phenomena is the adverse hypothesis maintained. And though in so far as reflex actions and instincts are concerned, the experience-hypothesis seems to fail; yet, it is to be remembered that its seeming failure occurs only where the facts fail; and that in so far as the facts are accessible, they point to the conclusion, that even automatic psychical connexions result from the registration of experiences continued for numberless generations. Such is the conclusion here adopted. The doctrine that the connexions among our ideas are determined by experience, must, in consistency, be extended not only to all the connexions established by the accumulated experiences of every individual, but to all those established by the accumulated experiences of every race." (P. 528–9.) "It becomes the resulting law of all concrete intelligences, that the strength of the tendency for the consequent to follow its antecedent [in any psychical change], is, other things equal, proportionate to the number of times it has thus followed in experience. The harmony of the inner tendencies and outer persistencies, is, in all its complications, explicable on the single principle that the outer persistencies produce the inner tendencies." (P. 529.) "This simple universal law requires but to be supplemented by the law, that habitual psychical successions entail some hereditary tendency to such successions, which, under persistent conditions, will become cumulative in generation after generation, to supply an explanation of all psychological phenomena: and, among others, of the so-called 'forms of thought.'" (P. 579.)

Thus far we have let Mr. Spencer speak for himself: we must now, without direct quotation, gather up, as nearly in his own words as possible, some of the conclusions in detail to which this doctrine leads. Those readers who have carefully weighed our extracts will not be surprised to learn, that Mr. Spencer adheres to the *development-hypothesis*—that life in its multitudinous and infinitely-varied embodiments, has arisen out of the lowest and simplest beginnings, by a progressive and unbroken evolution,—and, as he distinctly says, "through the immediate instrumentality of what we call natural causes." The evidence in favour of this hypothesis seems to him greatly to preponderate over the evidence against it. Indeed, he sees no alternative, "save for those who still adhere to the *Hebrew myth*, or to the doctrine of special creations, derived from it." In treating of the so-called Faculties of the human mind, he declares the commonly-assumed line of demarcation between Instinct and REASON to have no existence. All neutral processes, from the most abstract reasoning down to the lowest conceivable psychical action, in any of the lowest forms of animal life, are fundamentally the same. Only those who are "blinded by prejudice" contend that Reason is different fundamentally from Instinct. It would be unnecessary to offer proof of this, Mr. Spencer considers, but for "the prevalent anxiety to establish some positive distinction between animal intelligence and human intelligence." WILL, too, has no existence—is a conventional psychological ghost:—what we name volition, is but a manifestation of the complexity and imperfect coherence of the psychical changes, and ceases when, by frequent repetition in experience, those changes have become coherent and automatic. Any controversy about the *freedom* of the will is useless, or worse; for "all actions whatever, must be determined by those psychical connexions which experience has generated—either in the life of the individual, or in that general antecedent life whose accumulated results are organised in his constitution." Or, to reduce the question to its simplest form, as our author says, he views it thus:—Psychical changes either conform to law, or they do not. If they do not, a science of Psychology is impossible; and all the books written on it, including his own, sheer nonsense. If they do conform to law (he argues), there cannot be any such thing as free-will.

We said we should not criticise, but describe this book. Yet we must add, that Mr. Spencer's philosophy inevitably binds up with its doctrine these two positions:—*There is NO GOD*; and, *If a man Die, he shall not live again*. We do not say this from any desire to "screach judgment" on Mr. Spencer:—we believe, or rather presume, that he will calmly and philosophically accept and maintain these conclusions; and will bless his "environment" and his "psychical changes," which have not involved him in the popular delusions about God and Immortality. But it is not clear that we ought to say "HIM;" for Mr. Spencer declares it to be an illusion to suppose "that the Ego is something more than the composite state of consciousness" which exists at any given moment; and deprecates a man's "speaking of himself as being something separate from a group of psychical states;" maintaining that the *ego* is some state of consciousness, or, it is not,—if not a state of consciousness, then it is something of which we are unconscious, and therefore unknown to us, of whose existence we neither have nor can have any evidence, and which it is consequently absurd to suppose existing,—or, if it be some state of consciousness, then, at each moment, it is nothing more than the state of consciousness existing at that moment.

We close this book with decided antagonism; but with respect and sadness. We reject its doc-

trine, taken as a whole, as untrue:—as *materialistic* and *atheistic*, we might say, and some reader may wish us to say; but Mr. Spencer will only reply, "What then,—if it be true?"—so we simply say that we reject it as *untrue*; and then all is said. But the work is the production of a thoroughly honest mind;—that cannot be doubted. It is also the product of very remarkable ability;—so much so, that we have been wondering, as we pondered its immense information and its clear and acute reasoning, where a mind of stronger grasp and greater breadth of culture shall be found, to cope with its anti-religious, anti-moral, anti-human doctrine. Yet the work is calculated to help forward a science of Psychology. It indicates the true path of inquiry; a path to which psychological inquiries, commenced from the most widely different stand-points, have lately been gradually converging. It will help to banish empirical psychology; and its method, and its not inconsiderable amount of truth, will be serviceable to whoever, hereafter—recognising the true relations of Psychology, in the logical co-ordination of the sciences, and taking care to respect the bounds of the sphere beyond, which it touches, but cannot include—shall attempt a completer and surer induction.

Two Summer Cruises with the Baltic Fleet, in 1854-55. Being the Log of the "Pet" Yacht. By the Rev. R. E. HUGHES, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

A THAMES yacht in the North Sea and the Baltic! and that "a very small cutter-yacht, about as long as a moderate-sized drawing-room, and scarcely so wide as a four-post bed!" This is the vessel, and these the seas, about which Mr. Hughes has to tell us, in this volume, a good deal that is new and uncommon. To sail from Lowestoft to the Aland Islands in such a craft, would seem to most people a mad freak, if not cool and certain self-destruction. But Mr. Hughes's little "Pet" had carried him in safety round our own coasts, and had "braved many a gale, without once playing him a scurvy trick," so he "determined to trust in Providence, and go out to see the battle." The attraction to the Baltic was the presence there of the Allied Fleet, the operations of which our clerical sailor desired to watch; and so he shipped two seamen at Southampton, brought the "Pet" round to Lowestoft, and soon was fairly off, in spite of the remonstrances, and croakings, and evil prophecies of friends and sailors.

"Our ship measures eight tons, o. m.; our cabin is 10 feet long, and fitted with every possible locker and cupboard that skill can devise. Rolls of charts, a spy-glass, and our knapsacks decorate the sides; we have a table, a comfortable institution for washing; and some twenty pet volumes are arranged on a book-shelf—a great luxury and unfailing resource. Besides this, there is a small fore-castle for the men. Altogether, such as she is, one may live very snugly aboard the little "Pet," in tolerable weather; and in gales of wind, I fancy, some of the big ones are not much more comfortable than we. These luxuries were shared by a younger brother, who had never been to sea before, and myself; so we were four souls in all, two officers and two men."

If this book contained nothing but the nautical adventures, under very unusual circumstances, which it records, it would furnish considerable amusement; the log of the "Pet" being equally, at least, worthy of publication, with that of many a more pretentious vessel, that has had its literary commemoration as well as nautical renown. But we can find no passage of life and adventure at sea brief enough for us, so we take an extract from the author's observations on shore—which, occurring frequently throughout the volume, give it an interest additional to that of the log proper:—

"The Danes are very English in manner and appearance. There is a very fair amount of business and bustle in the streets, well-appointed carts and wagons drive rapidly about, and at every turn one meets a workman or tradesman, whose configuration of nose, whisker, and cheekbone is English every whit. Or if one strolls about the gardens, or takes an excursion to Tivoli, the Vauxhall of Copenhagen, one sees plainly from what source the tall slight figures, and the bright eyes and complexions of our English girls are derived. Often, when travelling in Germany, I have looked in vain among the flat-sided, broad-footed, wide-faced, low-caste natives, for some trace of kindred, race, and origin with ourselves; but in Denmark you are constantly encountered by groups who would pass muster anywhere for the Anderson girls or the Johnsons, and upon inquiry they will probably prove to be the Johannsen girls or the Andersens. Indeed we have no reason to be ashamed of our Danish cousins; they are a bold energetic race, and if we have given them unhappily little cause to love us, they on the other hand have given us every cause to respect them."

But, let us away to the seas in which the Allied Fleet was cruising this last year—passing by, as we must, the cruise of 1854. Here is the author's account of the bombardment of Sweaborg:—

"About nine or ten we saw the gunboats going in, and beginning that witcher dance which has been so much admired; and soon after this, as we watched the batteries, a lurid pillar of flame and smoke leaped up into the air, and burst abroad like a foul tawny fountain, casting an unsightly bouquet of huge black fragments far and wide. Some gentlemen whose letters have appeared in the papers

have spoken of the limbs and fragments of human beings which they described careering through the skies; they might just as well have added noses, eyes, and teeth, while they were about it. . . . I could not fail to observe that our mortar practice was admirable: frequently, even by daylight, the great black cricket ball could be seen through the greater part of its flight, and its fall was generally attended by an explosion which was sometimes seen, but the more frequent and more destructive shells were only heard to burst. . . . The next event in the programme was the night attack of the rocket-boats. Soon after dark, a squadron of cutters and launches from the ships, each fitted with a rocket tube, went in, and began letting off their fireworks. It was a splendid sight to see the curved flight of the rockets, five or six sometimes under way together, chasing and crossing each other as they flew. The rockets are some of twelve, others of twenty-four pounds' weight, and contain a small shell, which explodes when the rocket reaches its destination, and flames and *disjecta membra* of smashed properties could sometimes be seen as they fell among the buildings of the enemy. All this time little bright stars might be seen, careering in bold curvilinear orbits over our heads. These were shells from the mortar-boats and the French battery, which never rested from their work day or night. . . . In the mean time, these proceedings were not without numerous spectators. On the parade at Helsingfors, crowds of soldiers, sailors, and civilians—man, woman, and child, were knotted together in groups, staring at the progress of ruin, for by this time the fire extended over many acres. I could not, however, detect any symptoms of confusion or dismay. Ladies were attired *selon la règle*, not in dishevelled locks, but in the bonnets and parasols of peaceful life; and I can positively declare that not one of them rent her garments, at least not while we were looking. On our own side, the lower rigging and the hammocks of the ships were covered with swarms of seamen, admiring, applauding, and waiting for their own turn to begin."

All the passages which, like the above, describe the operations which passed under Mr. Hughes's own eyes, are the very best parts of the book. Of course, its greatest interest is in these descriptions; and they are not merely interesting as helping to supplement and correct the newspaper reports which we have formerly received—they are independent accounts by an eye-witness, whose observations were made under most favourable circumstances, who understood what he saw, who has described the scenes and incidents at which he was present, with great intelligence and vividness, and whose narrative will furnish more than odds and ends to the future writer by whom the story shall be told of the operations and inoperations of the Allied Fleet in the Baltic. Mr. Hughes criticises very freely, and generally condemnatorily, the proceedings of the Admirals; he seems to think their notion of a man-of-war is, that it is a work of art, to be looked at and to be saved from danger of damage; and we fancy, though his is amateur criticism, both public and professional opinion will echo much of what he says.

Before concluding, we must confess that there is more than a little in this book that we find it hard to reconcile to the author's *sacred* profession, as a clergyman "in holy orders": but we try to think that he may, perhaps, effect the reconciliation, without violence to his own conscience, though at a little cost to the proprieties and claims of his ministerial calling.

If originality of subject and competence to treat it, be prime elements of a good book, *this* must be declared good,—and it has several pleasing and interesting illustrations from the sketches of the author's brother.

Gleanings.

Newman Hall's little book entitled "Come to Jesus," has just passed through its 546th thousand.

Some of the "strong minded women" of the United States have commenced auctioneering.

At the late Quarter Sessions at Newcastle-on-Tyne, there was only one brief among a dozen barristers.

The *Bath Chronicle* says that a virulent disease has broken out among the rabbits in nearly all the rabbit warrens throughout Gloucestershire.

The *Boston Atlas* states that the sale of Longfellow's new poem, "Hiawatha," reached, in four weeks, 10,000 copies.

A lady down east advertises for the young man that embraced an opportunity, and says that if he will come to their town he can do better.

The once well-known Father Mathew, of temperance notoriety, is now one of the missionaries of the Church of Rome in the Feejee Islands.

In the year 1855, the total amount of bullion exported to France, via Folkstone, was—gold, 2,477,923 ounces; silver, 1,772,866 ounces; value, 10,300,000*l*.

What moral difference can be established between the actions of good or bad musical performers? The former execute their music, the latter murder it.

Why is a hungry Irishman like Bishop Phillips?—Because he's always ready to (h)ate a little more. [The *Western Times* is responsible for the above.]

When you find that flowers and shrubs will not endure a certain atmosphere, it is a very significant hint to the human creature to remove out of that neighbourhood.—*Claims of Labour*.

The ladies of Lanncoston (Tasmania) having transmitted to Her Majesty the sum of 1,684*l*., to be applied for "the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines in hospitals abroad," Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the above sum shall be placed at the disposal of Miss Nightingale, as the most

effectual and satisfactory mode of carrying out the wishes of the ladies of Lanncoston.

The Rev. Mr. Pusey, of Langley, has built a new church, and made arrangements for a separation of the sexes! There is one difficulty in his way—the sexes won't be separated. Poor Mr. Pusey!

It is proposed to build in Smithfield, for the destitute parish of St. Sepulchre Without, in which amongst 4,260 inhabitants there is no place of worship of any description, a church, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons.

A letter from Paris says that the bedchamber in the Palace of the Elysée, occupied by Queen Hortense, and in which Louis Napoleon was born, is being made ready to receive the Empress on the occasion of her confinement.

Mr. J. P. Heywood, of the firm of A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., extensive bankers, Liverpool, has given the handsome sum of 1,000 guineas to be divided among the clerks and *employees* of the establishment, as a timely aid to them, as clerks with fixed salaries, during the pressure caused by the war.

Fred. Douglas told a story, the other evening, in his lecture, of what a New Hampshire farmer said of his neighbour, Frank Pierce. The farmer was interrogated concerning the President, and what was thought of him at home. "Oh," said the farmer, "he is a good fellow up here, but come to spread him all over the country, he is dreadful thin."—*Bangor (U.S.) Journal*.

The allied cause has just been deprived of the services of a fair young Amazon who longed to do battle against the Moskov. The daughter of the Oberhoff-Marchall of Baden, sixteen years old, managed to get clear of her father's house, and to arrive, per railway, at Kehl, in man's attire, and smoking a cigar. Here she was arrested in her further progress, and conveyed ignominiously back to the seat of parental authority.

Jenny Lind (Mrs. Goldschmidt) has been singing at Liverpool. Having heard that the musical pupils of the Blind School, Liverpool, were very anxious to hear the melody of her far-famed voice, and that there were no means of affording them the opportunity in the crowded concerts of the Philharmonic-hall, she most good-naturedly consented to visit the school and sing an anthem there. Sunday evening, after the service, she proceeded to the school, and there sang several anthems.

The following story, told in *Fraser* for January, about the late Lord Melbourne, called up by this admiration of puddles, is too good to be lost. "He went one night to a minor theatre, in company with two ladies and a fashionable young fellow about town—a sort of man not easy to be pleased. The performance was dull and trashy enough, I dare say. The next day Lord Melbourne called upon the ladies. The fashionable young gentleman had been there before his lordship, and had been complaining of the dreadfully dull evening they had all passed. The ladies mentioned this to Lord Melbourne. 'Not pleased! not pleased! Confound the man! Didn't he see the fishmongers' shops, and the gas-lights flashing from the lobsters' backs, as we drove along? wasn't that happiness enough for him?' Lord Melbourne had then ceased to be Prime Minister; but you see he had not ceased to take pleasure in any little thing that could give it. Great men are ever young. Indeed, I do not know whether that would not form the best definition of them."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5, the wife of Mr. THOMAS PILLOW, jun., of The Grove, Lewisham, and Wellington-chambers, London-bridge, of a daughter.

Jan. 6, at Leytonstone, Essex, Mrs. ROBERT WHALL COOKE, of a daughter.

Jan. 4, the wife of Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, South-fields, Leicester, of a daughter.

Jan. 4, at 11, Coborn-street, Bow-road, the wife of Mr. W. E. ARUNDELL, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

July 12, 1855, at Ipswich, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, by the Rev. Edward Griffith, Congregational minister, HENRY CHALLINOR, Esq., surgeon, to MARY ANN BOWTER, eldest daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS, of Bristol, and granddaughter of the late GEORGE DENNY, Esq., surgeon, Huntingdon.

Dec. 26, at Princes-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. John Alexander, Mr. ALFRED BOARDMAN, to LUCILLA STANLEY, fourth daughter of the late Mr. WM. LINCOLN, of Halesworth.

Jan. 1, at the Registrar's-office, Hackney, N. ROGERS, M.D., to ALICE, only daughter of the late WM. CASTLEMAN, Esq., of Dalton, and widow of HENRY BUNSTED, Esq.

Lately, at Blaenycod, Carmarthenshire, by the Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen, Mr. TALIESIN JONES, Pendol Conwil, to Miss MARY HOWELLS, eldest daughter of J. HOWELLS, Esq., Llwyn-crwyn.

Jan. 1, at Rochdale Parish Church, by the Rev. W. Nassau Molesworth, SAMUEL CROMPTON, Esq., of Cavendish-place, Manchester, to HARRIET, daughter of the Rev. J. E. N. MOLESWORTH, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale.

Dec. 25, at the New Tabernacle, Eondon, by the Rev. John Adey, Mr. HENRY ELLIS, late of Haverhill, to JANE, fifth daughter of Mr. GEORGE TREAGOLD, of Springfield, Essex.

Dec. 26, at the Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel, Bradford, J. MOULTON, Esq., of Liverpool, to PHILLIS ANN, daughter of J. ROBSON, Esq., of Wester Strat, Rotterdam.

DEATHS.

Dec. 30, at Exeter, Mrs. GILL, grandmother of the Rev. Wm. GILL, Rarotonga, South Sea Islands, in her ninety-ninth year.

Jan. 6, at 11, Clapton-square, after a long illness, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. R. DEVONSHIRE, and affectionate mother of Mrs. Wm. GILL, Rarotonga, aged sixty-three.

Jan. 5, of bronchitis, ALFRED, infant son of Mr. EDWARD BAYLY, High-street, Folkestone, aged nine months.

Jan. 4, at Banbury, Mrs. EASON, aged sixty-one.

Jan. 2, at Newbury, JOHN MILTON, infant son of Rev. JOSEPH DREW, aged five months and twenty-one days.

Dec. 27, at his residence, Stoke, Devonport, Admiral CURRY, C.B., aged eighty-four.

Dec. 30, the Rev. ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, Pastor of the Independent Church, Oakham, aged fifty-eight.

Dec. 31, at Royston, Miss ANN PARRY, daughter of the Rev. Wm. PARRY, formerly Tutor of Wymondley College, aged sixty-nine.

Dec. 30, at Stansted College, near Havant, Mr. Wm. DORRINGTON, late member of the Stock Exchange, London, aged eighty.

Dec. 31, at the Warren, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, FREDERICK JOHN, third son of THEOPHILUS THOMAS, Esq., aged three.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

During the week there have not been many fluctuations in the funds. Inactivity has for the most part prevailed. To-day, the hopes of renewed peace negotiations led to a rally of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but, at a later hour, sales of stock on Government account being understood to continue, a relapse took place. At the close of the Stock Exchange the quotations were the same as yesterday afternoon. During the later non-official hours, a sale of 50,000l. stock, coupled with other operations, caused a fresh fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Pending the definitive reply from St. Petersburg, business continues extremely restricted throughout the Stock Exchange. Money to-day was in good demand, but without pressure. In the Stock Exchange the current rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Government securities. Consols are now $86\frac{1}{2}$ to $86\frac{3}{4}$ for this month, and 87 to $87\frac{1}{4}$ for February. Exchequer-bills are 9s. to 4s. dis. Bank Stock is $206\frac{1}{2}$ to $207\frac{1}{2}$, and the New Three per Cent. are $87\frac{1}{2}$ to $87\frac{3}{4}$.

In the Foreign Market, Turkish Bonds, after advancing to $81\frac{1}{2}$, again receded, being last marked $80\frac{1}{2}$. The New Scrip is inactive at 4 discount. Mexican Bonds are $19\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{4}$, being rather weaker. Dutch Four per Cent. are slightly improved, being $94\frac{1}{2}$ to $94\frac{3}{4}$; and Russian Five per Cent. have been 95 .

There is very little alteration in Railway Shares, and the market is rather flat.

The arrivals of specie last week amounted to 700,000l., of which only 125,000l. is gold. The shipments have reached about 450,000l.

The amount of commercial paper falling due at the end of last week was exceedingly heavy, and the demand for money in the way of discounts was proportionally great. At the Bank of England, the amount advanced in one day is stated to have been little short of a million sterling. The amount of bills falling due has been very heavy. There has, however, happily been no serious difficulty experienced in meeting engagements, and the healthy condition of trade is thus manifested in the face of heavy payments, a tight market, and high rates of interest.

Mr. James Cheetham, a manufacturer at Manchester, has failed for 111,098l.; the assets are estimated at 51,648l. This stoppage involved another—that of Newton and Scattergood: liabilities, 21,427l.; assets, 11,937l.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the past week contain little of interest, business having scarcely yet resumed its ordinary course after the interruption consequent upon Christmas and the opening of the year. At Manchester the transactions have been moderate at steady prices, with a fair extent of employment. In the Birmingham iron market there is a healthy tone, which contrasts very favourably with the position of the trade at the beginning of 1855. The Nottingham advices describe no alteration. In the woollen districts the transactions have been of an average character, with a tendency to improvement both in the home and foreign demand. The Irish linen markets are quiet but firm, confidence being sustained by the comparative smallness of the stocks on hand.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during last week comprised only two vessels, one for Sydney and one for New Zealand, of the aggregate capacity of 1,320 tons. The rates of freights have not exhibited material variation.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Ac-	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
count	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgams	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Bank Stock	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	207	207	207
Exchequer-bills	7 dis	6 dis	5 dis	4 dis	—	—
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of Dec., 1855.

TUESDAY DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£24,664,465
Government Debt.....	£11,015,100
Other Securities.....	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion.....	10,189,465
Silver Bullion.....	—
	£24,664,465

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,543,000
Reserve.....	5,235,220
Public Deposits.....	5,245,520
Other Deposits.....	12,369,512
Savings Day and other	—
Bills.....	802,903
	£30,797,080

Jan. 5, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, January 4, 1856.

CHICKMAN, H., East Doreland, Essex, shipowner, Jan. 11, Feb. 15; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Colchester.

PHILLIPS, R. L., and PHILLIPS, G. D., King William-street, City, general merchants, Jan. 15, Feb. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Turney and Lumscombe, Cannon-street.

GRANT, E., and LEVING, R., Camden-town, wharfingers, Jan. 15, Feb. 13; solicitor, Mr. Tibbitts, Field-court, Gray's-inn.

TOWERS, W., Bollingbroke-row, Walworth-road, and Brixton-hill, bootmaker, Jan. 9, Feb. 12; solicitor, Mr. Dods, St. Martin's-lane.

MEARON, M. R. L., Manchester-buildings, merchant, Jan. 17, Feb. 14; solicitor, Mr. Stubbs, Moorgate-street.

SHAW, T., Longborough, currier, Jan. 15, Feb. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Craddock and Woolley, Loughborough; and Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

GRANVILLE, R., Lichfield, banker, Jan. 31, Feb. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

BARRETT, T., Harrogate, hotel keeper, Jan. 21, Feb. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Carls and Cadworth, Leeds.

FOUNDS, T., Bingley, coach proprietor, Jan. 17, Feb. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Weatherhead and Burr, Keighley; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

WELLS, R., Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor, Jan. 23, Feb. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Lightfoot, Earnshaw, and Frankish, Kingston-upon-Hull.

VAUGHAN, D. J., Pilsbury, maltster, Jan. 15, Feb. 12; solicitors, Mr. Davis, Penbroke; and Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

PARSONS, A., Weston-super-Mare, brewer, Jan. 15, Feb. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

MOORE, W., Bradford, Wilts, blue dyer, Jan. 21, Feb. 19; solicitors, Mr. Herrick, Bradford; and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

STRANGE, H., Manchester, money scrivener, Jan. 16, Feb. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 25, T. Chatterton, Rye, baker—Jan. 25, F. Rolfe, Great Marlborough-street, tailor—Jan. 25, S. Barnett, Wellington-road, Liverpool-road, builder—Jan. 25, A. Gibson, Lloyd's Coffeehouse, underwriter—Jan. 25, W. Ivory, Norwich, wholesale grocer—Jan. 25, R. Brown, Lime-street, shipbroker—Jan. 31, E. J. E. Whitmore, Ramstbury, Wiltshire, apothecary—Jan. 24, T. Kershaw, Crossland, Yorkshire, and Manchester, stone quarry worker—Jan. 25, J. Bell, Little Bolton, cotton spinner—Jan. 31, T. Bell, Jarrow, alkali manufacturer—Jan. 25, J. Hood, Selby, carrier—Jan. 25, G. Thompson, Knaresborough, leather seller.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

White and Wells, Nottingham, hosiers—A. Powell and M. Howell, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, teachers—H. J. Oakes, R. Fincham, G. Moor, Z. Simpson, and T. French, Eves, Suffolk, bankers; as far as regards H. J. Oakes and G. Moor—H. J. Oakes, R. Fincham, G. Moor, and Z. Simpson, Diss, Norfolk, bankers; as far as regards H. J. Oakes and G. Moor—H. J. Oakes, G. Moor, and W. R. Bevan, St. Edmund's, and elsewhere, bankers—J. Logan and Co., Liverpool, cotton brokers—Glen and Anderson, Liverpool—Lodge, Marshall, and Co., Huddersfield, and elsewhere, manufacturing chemists—T. F. Henley, Bromley by Bow, and T. C. Morton, Belgrave-square—Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East, bankers—E. Danziger and Co., Coventry, watch manufacturers; as far as regards S. Abrahams and E. Emanuel—Abrahams and Danziger, Houndsditch and Birmingham, wholesale jewellers—J. Morris and R. C. Foot, King-street, Cheapside, woollen warehousemen—Kennedy, Scholes, and Hirst, Manchester, commission agents; as far as regards M. Kennedy—A. and S. H. Sleight, Liverpool, cotton brokers—Boldemann, Borries, and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn factors; as far as regards F. Boldemann—W. Jackson and H. Cavendish, Warwick-street, Piccadilly, chessmen—Pullen and Ward, Bristol, hotel keepers—Sturton and Co., Liverpool, sugar factors—Hulburd and Son, Macclesfield, linen drapers—Booth and Ashworth, Manchester, manufacturers of British gums—Brennan and Rimmer, Liverpool, merchants—Burnett, Edwards, and Boyd, Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, merchants—T. B. Hayward and Son, Liverpool, tailors—F. Shearburn and T. Haller, Kingston-upon-Hull, tea dealers—W. Nichols and B. I. Gantt, Wilsden, near Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—W. Dunlop and Hastings, Bradford, Yorkshire, commission agents—Harwood and Ashforth, Sheffield, omnibus proprietors—Alcock and Kilpin, Old Fish-street, trunk makers—Jones, Randall, and Morris, Cornhill, woollen warehousemen—Reeve and Hobbs, Hadfield, Suffolk, plumbers—J. H. and W. N. Johns, Newport, Monmouthshire, printers—G. Yeomans and G. Maddocks, Burton-upon-Trent, builders—Gee and Pennington, Liverpool, wholesale tea dealers—Vernide and Co., Crosby-square, merchants—J. Miller, R. Barbour, and J. Stevenson, Bradford, Yorkshire, or elsewhere, drapers; as far as regards J. Miller—Foulis and Grierson, Blackburn, travelling drapers—Osborne, Stevens, and Co., Uxbridge, timber merchants—O. Canning and Co., Plymouth, patent cordage manufacturers—Sotherton, Son, and Draper, Little Tower-street, and Strand, booksellers—W. T. and J. Smith, Guildford, Surrey, bricklayers; as far as regards J. Smith—Arison and Powles, Liverpool, attorneys—Burden and Wyatt, Bruton-street, Bond-street—T. Bull, sen., and T. Bull, jun., Dean-street, Soho, tailors—Street and Balshaw, Liverpool, brokers—W. Kuper, G. Elliott, and R. A. Glass, Leadenhall-street, and elsewhere, wire rope manufacturers; as far as regards W. Kuper—C. and T. L. Paternoster, Hitchen, printers—Reuss, Kling, and Co., Manchester and Bradford, commission merchants; as far as regards F. A. Tafel—Keeton and Savage, New Lenton, Nottinghamshire, framers—J. and W. Jackson, Leicester, timber merchants—Hutchinson, Flockton, and Co., Leadenhall-street, ship brokers—R. Addison and J. Hollier, Regent-street, music publishers—W. Troutbeck and J. Wannop, colour manufacturers—The Acorn Colliery Company—Dumond and Middlehurst, Liverpool, emigrant agents—C. Rooke, H. R. Rooke, and G. W. Burge, Critchell-place, New North-road, trimming manufacturers—M. and J. Dicker, Commercial-terrace, Limehouse, pawnbrokers—Ralli and Mavroglou, London, and elsewhere, and Ralli, Vlasto, and Co., Marseilles—J. Calvert and Son, Leeds, dyers—R. M. Whitlow, R. Radford, and T. Whitlow, Manchester, attorneys—L. Farrar and R. Bentham, Commercial-road East, surgeons—Peake, Pickthall, and Whittaker, Hanover-street, Regent-street, dressmakers; as far as regards M. Pickthall—G. R. Gilbert and E. Jones, Sydenham, surgeons—G. Wornell and J. Nalder, Oxford, grocers—Stewart and Calrow, Calcutta—A. Sparrow and Co., general commission agents, and T. Peake and Co., Liverpool, saddlers—Armstrong and Wise, Stockton-on-Tees, and West Hartlepool, timber merchants—Silver, Hayter, Wrenn, and Co., Liverpool, merchants—F. Eilam and L. Sheard, Huddersfield, cloth dressers—J. B. and G. T. Bubb, Cheltenham, attorneys; as far as regards G. T. Bubb—W. McAuliffe and G. E. Read, Durweston Mews, Crawford-street, carpenters—A. Crooke, Whistler, and Co., Liverpool, brokers—S. N. Gissing and J. Wright, Bedford and Amptill, attorneys—Allan and Poynter, Glasgow, warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Currie, J., Glasgow, grain merchant, Jan. 11.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Hartshorne, G. and G., jun., Great Dover-street, Southwark, ironmongers, first div. of 7d., on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Safford-court, Basinghall-street—Carlton, S., Darlington, coach manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 8d., on new profits only, any Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, January 8, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

MEARON, M. R. L., Manchester-buildings, City, merchant, Jan. 17, Feb. 14; solicitor, Mr. Stubbs, Moorgate-street, City.

BENSON, E., and BENSON, S., Mansfield-street, Portland-place, hotel and boarding-house keepers, Jan. 22, Feb. 19; solicitor, Mr. Eland, Trafalgar-square.

JOHNS, J., Hertford, innkeeper, Jan. 17, Feb. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Gresham-street; and Messrs. Longmore and Co., Hertford.

LADD, E., Cambridge, draper, Jan. 17, Feb. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Britton and Tarrant, Bow-court, Walbrook; and Mr. Bell, jun., Cambridge.

PAKE, J., Chelmsford, Essex, coach builder, Jan. 22, Feb. 10; solicitor, Mr. Prall, jun., Essex-street, Strand.

HARRIS, J. C., and HARRIS, W., West Boldon, Durham, merchants, Jan. 23, Feb. 19; solicitors, Mr. Kidson, Sunderland; and Messrs. Pringle and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row.

STOCKMAN, C., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, Jan. 22, Feb. 19; solicitors, Mr. Bowley, Nottingham; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

THOMAS, W., Cardiff, Glamorganshire, mill maker, Jan. 22, Feb. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Ewan and Girling, Bristol.

DEARIN, J., Sheffield, Yorkshire, joiner, Jan. 20, Feb. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Chambers and Waterhouse, Sheffield.

HARDMAN, J., HARDMAN, E., and GARNER, W., Sutton, near St. Helens, Lancashire, ironfounders, Jan. 17, Feb. 13; solicitor, Mr. Brotherton, Liverpool.

HOGGINS, J., Manchester, fusian manufacturer, Jan. 18, Feb. 8; solicitor, Mr. Leeming, Manchester.

BROOKS, B. P., Heaton Norris, Lancashire, grocer, Jan. 21, Feb. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 29, F. W. Fawcett (separate estate), Lisle-street, Leicester-square, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer—Jan. 29, G. A. M'Lean, High Holborn, tailor—Jan. 30, T. Heywood and J. Heywood, Wood-street, Cheapside, and Melbourne, New South Wales, lace warehousemen—Jan. 29, T. L. Powell, Romsey, Hampshire, cabinet maker—Jan. 29, T. Giles, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, wire worker—Jan. 29, W. Poynter, Upper Holloway, and St. Paul's-churchyard, City, warehouseman—Jan. 29, H. A. Douglas, Old Broad-street, City, merchant—Jan. 30, W. Crole, jun., Rood-lane, City, East India merchant—Jan. 30, P. Cattell, Long-acre, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, coach maker—Jan. 30, G. C. Long, Dartford, Kent, draper—Jan. 29, W. Woods, and S. Thomas, Cheapside, City, wholesale hardwaremen—Jan. 31, H. N. Brewer, Deptford, and Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, mast maker—Jan. 31, W. Ayres, Blackheath, nurseryman—Jan. 31, H. Brett, Portsea, grocer—Jan. 31, J. Loneragan, Cambridge-terrace, Islington, corn dealer—Jan. 31, E. Green, Cork-street, Westminster, tailor—Jan. 31, F. N. Baker, Southampton, timber merchant—Jan. 31, S. Adams (separate estate), Fair Field Works, Bow, engineer—Jan. 31, G. Ralston (separate estate), Fair Field Works, Bow, engineer—Jan. 31, W. Pearce, Clerkewell-green, gasfitter—Jan. 31, R. L. Sturtevant, Church-street, Bethnal-green, soap manufacturer—Jan. 31, W. M'Curran and J. S. Riley, Liverpool, commission merchants.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. L. Field and T. Field, Croydon, Surrey, confectioners—C. W. Smerdon, J. B. Burroughs, and W. Cross, Bristol, surgeons—R. Miller and W. Lancaster, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—E. T. Allen and S. W. North, York, surgeons—J. Hoole, sen., and J. Hoole, jun., Aldermanbury, City—W. W. Watts, C. J. Watts, and R. K. Riches, Norwich, engineers; as far as regards C. J. Watts—W. Edwards, Ann Bury, and J. Lockitt, Ludlow, Shropshire, gun manufacturers—Elizabeth Beynon and A. Beynon, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, maltsters—S. Fletcher, T. Fletcher, H. Sheldon, W. Howe, J. Nickson, and T. Jones, Manchester, merchants; as far as regards S. Fletcher—F. Bollen, H. Bollen, and H. Buck, Friday-street, Cheapside, wholesale lacemen; as far as regards H. Buck—W. Teague, sen., C. Teague, and W. Teague, jun., Tibberton, Gloucestershire, builders; as far as regards W. Teague, sen.—W. Hicks and W. W. Dingle, Powey, Cornwall, general merchants—J. S. Woodhouse, James Grimshaw and Joseph Grimshaw, Manchester, calico printers—J. Venables, A. Mann, H. Grissett, and F. Nicholls, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers; as far as regards F. Nicholls—T. G. Ward, G. Ward, and B. Ward, Leeds, woollen merchants; as far as regards G. Ward—H. Holman, R. Weekes, G. Weekes, and H. M. Holman, Hurstpierpoint, surgeons—W. Wardlaw, C. M'Indoe, and S. Hodgkinson, Manchester and Glasgow, commission merchants; as far as regards S. Hodgkinson—Sarah Weller and Eliza Turner, Pollington-villas, Islington, dress makers—W. Longley and E. Longley, Sheffield, scissor manufacturers—G. B. Seyfang and B. E. Taylor, Farrington-street, City, printers—G. Snellgrove and J. Snellgrove, Newport, Isle of Wight, painters—J. Wright, F. V. Burt, and J. Underwood, Bristol, and Paternoster-row, City, wholesale stationers—J. Scott and J. Thompson, High-street, Wapping, ship chandlers—J. Collier and C. Merryweather, Fenchurch-street, City, and Booth-street, Spitalfields, pewterers—J. Williamson and T. Williamson, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, cloth merchants—Mary Anne Baldwin and Hannah Cochrane Butterworth, Bury, Lancashire, provision dealers—W. J. M. Lange and D. A. Lange, Mark-lane, City, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne—H. Williams and D. Davies, Swansea, Glamorganshire, timber merchants—James Chadwick, John Chadwick, and T. Chadwick, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinners; as far as regards T. Chadwick—James Chadwick, John Chadwick, and T. Chadwick, jun., Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinners; as far as regards T. Chadwick, jun.—J. Evans and S. Nichols, Manchester, commission agents—G. Oakley, W. Oakley, and J. Stanforth, Sheffield, ironfounders; as far as regards J. Stanforth—R. Green and E. Cobb, Queen-square, plumbers—J. Holmes and J. Wagner, Queen's-row, Walworth-gate and Old Fish-street, City, importers—C. Headland, E. Kearley, and J. O'Kell, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, fancy woollen warehousemen; as far as regards J. O'Kell—M. Schunck, J. D. Southey, C. I. Sedachy, F. W. Benecke, A. G. Benecke, and J. H. Benecke, London, Manchester, Leeds, and Rochdale, calico printers; as far as regards A. G. Benecke—T. Wilkinson and J. Ashworth, Great Bolton, Lancashire, cotton dealers—T. Yardley and J. Bamford, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners—J. W. Browne and J. F. Bradshaw, commission merchants—J. Robinson and R. T. Hall, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, and Rodcar and Gulsburgh, North Riding of Yorkshire, timber merchants—W. Nicholson and J. B. Nicholson, Whitby, Yorkshire, ironmongers—E. Stabb and W. Sparke, London—J. Whittaker, G. Wood, J. Carlton, G. Walker, and C. Watson, Manchester, general warehousemen; as far as regards J. Whittaker and G. Wood—W. Shepley and R. Harrison, Tring, Hertfordshire, silk throwsters—John Lamont and James Lamont, Glasgow, steam packet agents—H. Baird, F. Baird, and F. J. Ferguson, Glasgow, brewers; as far as regards H. Baird.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Smith, J. A., Edinburgh, baker, Jan. 16.
Otto, C., Glasgow, hotel keeper, Jan. 17.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Newton, B., Brighton, brush manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 10d. Jan. 9, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Adams, H., Uxbridge, Middlesex, mealman, first div. of 5s. 9d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Bayley, F. L., and Barton, S. M., Manchester, smallware manufacturers, first div. of 6s. 2d., Jan. 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Fenton, J., Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 10d., Jan. 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Jackson, A., Manchester, clock manufacturer, first div. of 10s. 3d., Jan. 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Riley, W., Lupton, J., Halstead, E., and Haworth, J., Burnley, Lancashire, cloth manufacturers, first div. of 8s. 10d., Jan. 8, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Thornley, I., Bardsley, Lancashire, cotton spinner, second div. of 10d., Jan. 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Manley, J., Manchester, machine maker, first div. of 1s. 5d., Jan. 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Phillips, C., Weston-super-Mare and Burnham, Somersetshire, potter, div. of 1s. 10d., Jan. 9, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—Ponting, G. B., Devizes, Wiltshire, innkeeper, div. of 3s. 6d., Jan. 9, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 7.

We had a short supply of English wheat at market this morning, and the best dry samples sold readily upon rather better terms than on Monday last; in ordinary damp qualities, however, we cannot quote any improvement. Fine old foreign wheat was readier sale at slightly enhanced rates, with altogether more tone in the trade. Norfolk flour is per sack, American barrels is per barrel dearer. For barley there was more inquiry at last week's prices. Beans and peas very dull, and in 2s. cheaper. The arrivals of oats were moderate, and fine fresh corn found more buyers. Enriched and culled without material alteration. In cloverseed little or nothing doing.

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